PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,252.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-39 P.M. 1907.				
9th Nov.	OCEANA	6610		
16th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9021
23rd „	EGYPT	7912		
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10609		
14th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903		
28th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9200
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9005
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7958	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7958	BRITANNIA	6575
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7958	MOOLTAN	9021
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10609		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7958	MOLDAVIA	9200
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7958		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9005
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov 1907
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

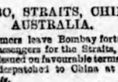
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. 1907.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRIGARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker ..	....	6th Nov.
YOSHINO MARU	...	M. Winekler...	9th Nov.	17th Nov.
HITACHIMARU	...	K. Sato	13th Nov.	27th Nov.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa ..	26th Nov.	8th Dec.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda ...	4th Dec.	18th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori.....	17th Dec.	28th Dec. 1908
MOYORO MARU	...	....	... 25th Dec.	8th Jan.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	7th Jan.	19th Jan.

For Freight apply to—
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

FOR SALE
BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jeffories in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 11th Nov.	11 a. m.	P. D & Co*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 7th Nov.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Fri. 8th Nov.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 11th Nov., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Mecran, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th Nov., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "URLANA," 5,353 tons, on or about 7th Nov. calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 9th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

6th November, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov.
AFRICA	4296	F. Dulcich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th „
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th „ „
AFRICA	4296	P. Dulcich	1st Feb. „
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „ „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec.
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Vukcevich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

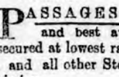
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticac	20th Nov.
AUSTRIA	7568	A. Bihaffer	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Samson House, 82, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	Date. 1907.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	16th „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	3rd Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	17th „
CASTALIA	F. S Blight	6300	7th Jan. 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3169	21st „ „
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	12th Feb. „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	29th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	26th „ „
CASTALIA	F. S Blight	6,300	11th Ap 08
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	19th „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R.	8,124	27th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	28th „ „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,300	15th July „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 383
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 6-5
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 33/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price:—Re. 1.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

POL ROGER
CUVEE DE RESERVE
EXTRA SEC
CHAMPAGNE,
1900
VINTAGE

This fashionable and popular Champagne is now in great demand at the leading Clubs, Hotels and Restaurants in London.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants,

SOLE AGENTS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

NOTICE.

MORE than 170 Military and Naval Messes, 120 Clubs and a large number of Officers and the leading Civilians in all parts of India and Burma now purchase their Wines, &c., from us. We import only from the Leading Wine Shippers and Merchants in Europe, and purchase at special trade rates.

Samples and Price List on application.

PHIPSON AND CO.,
WINE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY.

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAWS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs. L'ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

ARTISTIC PIANOS,
AT POPULAR PRICES
EITHER FOR CASH OR GRADUAL PAYMENTS.

As a special inducement to those requiring a really FIRST CLASS PIANO, but who find the Monthly Payments on the two years' calculation a higher sum than they can conveniently afford, we are prepared to extend the period of Gradual Payments to THREE YEARS when required.

THE FINEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
GRANDS AND UPRIGHTS
SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

Piano Worth.	One Year per month.	Two Years per month.	Three Years per month.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
550	50	27	19
650	59	32	22-8
780	71	38-12	27
985	89-8	48-4	34
1,100	99-12	54-0	38
1,700	154-8	84-0	59
1,850	168-0	91-8	65

NO DEPOSIT REQUIRED.

JULIUS BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
RICHD. LIPP & SOHN.
GROTRIAN STEINWAG
NAGNF
MARCKS & Co.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFCATURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

FINEST TEAS.

LIPTON, LTD.

CHOICEST COFFEES.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMAN STORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, CHESTNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, and MUSCATEL RAISINS, all guaranteed fresh, and of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL, and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, "the Genuine," only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, WORK BASKETS, etc., always in stock and in great demand.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS,
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co.,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET.
42/48, *Church Gate Street.*
BOMBAY

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR.....£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies.

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 5	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	49 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
GREAT BRITAIN, CONTINENT, AMERICA
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees.
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!
GRAND SOLA HAT SALE,
FOR 10 DAYS ONLY.
1ST NOVEMBER, 1907
TO
10TH NOVEMBER, 1907.
FOR
LADIES,
GENTS,
AND CHILDREN.

100 Dozen Sola Hats arrived shortly and will be sold off at Reduced price.
Don't lose this Golden Chance.
A Sale well-worth your Visit.
A visit means a lot of Saving.
Our prices defy Competition.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

BRITISH SOLDIER INVALIDED HOME

Suffered Torments with Skin Disease Contracted in India—Was Covered with Large Sores—Life in India Affected Liver—Found No Relief in Several Hospitals but

CUTICURA REMEDIES BROUGHT HIM HEALTH

"While I was stationed at Bellary, in India, with my regiment from 1900 to 1901, I contracted "malarial cachexia," which brought on a complication of diseases. I suffered frequently with ague and my chest and back became covered with large sores and pimples, my face was also disfigured with these sores or ulcers. My blood became very poor. I was admitted into hospital, but the treatment I received did not seem to give me any relief, as I became very emaciated and weak. I lost my appetite, had no energy for anything, and my weakness was dreadful. Early in 1901 I was invalided to England for a change. On arrival I was sent to several hospitals, but still no signs of recovery. After some months of treatment I was finally invalided out of the service as medically unfit through my sickness.

I then thought I would try the Cuticura Remedies, chiefly on the recommendation of my wife, who had great faith in them, having used the same in India for roughness of the face, red pimples, and blackheads. After I had used four sets, which included Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, I began to see and feel a great improvement, I was less languid, my appetite improved, I felt stronger, and the sores and pimples began to disappear. I continued to use the treatment for about nine months. Finally I was quite a different man. I lost the yellow tinge my skin had, the sores and pimples quite disappeared, and I became strong again and able to go to business daily, which I have done ever since. I thoroughly recommend Cuticura Remedies for humours of the blood and affections of the skin Thomas Reader, late Sergeant in a British Infantry Regiment, 143 Totterdown St., Tooting, S. W., Aug. 2, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; N. Town & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; N. S. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Post-free, Cuticura Book on skin Diseases.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE RESUMED CHARGE of my Office, From THIS DATE.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
MARINE SURVEYOR, &c.

89, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY, 6TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

IMPORTANT.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS

THE STRAITS INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE of SINGAPORE (Straits Settlements), Timber Department, will be pleased to receive enquiries for TIMBER of all kinds, cut from their own Timber concessions and put through their Steam Saw Mills. F. O. B. and C. I. F., prices quoted.

Proforma invoices forwarded on receipt of specifications. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Obtain your Timber at FIRST COST and save, you know.

AGENTS WANTED.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, on THURSDAY, the 7th November, 1907, at 4 p. m. (s. T.,) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1907 and to sanction the declarationof a Dividend.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st October to 14th November, 1907, both days inclusive, during which period the Account Books of the Company will be OPEN for inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,
THOS. D. MOORE,
Chief Agent.

BOMBAY, 24th OCTOBER, 1907.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 600,000 SLEEPERS, for the use of the North-Western Railway, delivery to begin by 1st June 1908, and to be completed by 1st November 1908.

The Sleepers should be nine feet 6 inches long, ten inches wide and five inches deep.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian:—Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australia:—Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales:—Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian:— Do.
Queensland:— Do.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber when more than one kind is offered, and to quote rate for each kind as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the Specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery C. I. F. ex Ship's slings at Karachi.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery C. I. F. ex Ship's slings at Karachi.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station and prices quoted must include delivery into Trucks at those Stations, after having been passed by an Engineer Officer of the North-Western Railway. The Railway Stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the quantities to be delivered at each station should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary, Railway Board at Calcutta, by noon, on THURSDAY the 16th January, 1908, and should be superscribed in red ink, "Tenders for Sleepers required by the North-Western Railway."

Forms of Tender and Specifications can be had from the Chief Store Keeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful Tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the Tenders, provided a *bona fide* Tender is submitted.

No Earnest Money of Security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, THE 30TH OCTOBER, 1907.

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The Call of the Deep. By Frank Bullen.
The Little Anarchist. By A. W. Marchmont.
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Kate Meredith. By C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne.
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The Shadow of the Unseen. By Barry Pain and Jas. Blyth.
A Sentimental Season. By Thomas Cobb.
A Mother's Son. By B. and C. B. Fry.
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H. JAMES RAINEY, Esq., of KOOLNAH, JESSORE, writes:—"Having derived a deal of benefit from the use of your "Essence of Chiretta" (combined with VERY SMALL doses of Quinine), both as prophylactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Soonderban. I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof *pro bono publico*.

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From J. A. F. MOOLTAN.—"Your Chiretta has already done me a WORLD amount of good. I had an enlargement of the spleen and fever for 9 months which reduced me to a mere skeleton. The fever I got rid of with your Anti-periodic Pills in 3 days; and the spleen I let be—thinking it could do me no harm. In this I was greatly mistaken, my complexion became as yellow as gold. Seeing your Chiretta I determined to use some of it, and see what good it did me. I have used it for about a week and already the color is coming to my cheek and the TAN (through continued fever) has left my face. For the climate of India, there is no medicine so good, for a Tonic, &c., as your Essence of Chiretta. This is only an addition to th testimonials valuable you have so well earned through the Chiretta."

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000C

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY, *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 117,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Messrs. C. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The basis of the Firm gives personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed to by an expert.*

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER, LONDON."

THE
Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

DAWK EDITIONS
for
UP-COUNTRY
SUBSCRIBERS.

EVENING
EDITION
In Time for
PUNJAB,
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

THE
Bombay Gazette
IS NOW
THE BEST
ADVERTISING
MEDIUM
IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE

THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

OUR NEW DOMESTIC SENSATIONAL STORY.

CONTAINS GRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS OF LONDON LIFE AND SCENES, AND A STRONG LOVE INTEREST WITH THRILLING EPISODES.

IT IS WRITTEN BY

ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW,

Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.

AND IS ENTITLED

SCARLET TOWN.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

NOTES ON
INDIAN
INTERESTS

SPECIAL LONDON LETTERS:—

LONDON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SPORT.

JOB-PRINTING
IN ALL ITS
BRANCHES.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS FOR HYDROCELE AND Elephantiases. Guaranteed to cure any nature by using this medicine externally. Rs. 2-8 each bottle. B. GHOSE & CO., 85/1, Beebee Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta. Testimonials highest and any number.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES
AND
COMPLETE OUTFIT,
Made within the shortest notice to their entire satisfaction.
PRICES VERY MODERATE.

A. FREDOON & CO.,
ALICE BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order

TO BE LET.

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE'S FAMILY HOUSE, on Hornby Road. The house will be thoroughly renovated and fitted with modern appliances. The area of the Ground-floor, 6,700 square feet, with strong rooms, etc., and well adapted for a Bank; area of upper floors over 16,000 square feet, large airy Rooms, suitable for Offices. Apply to—

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort,
OR
THOS. E. LAURENT,
House Agent, 73, Apollo Street.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 4,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 43, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
nd beware of worthless imitations and substitute

THE BEST HAIR TONIC—KESHRANJAN—WHY?

BECAUSE—1
KESHRANJAN is just the thing for—Allaying all irritations of Brain cells and nerves.
It is just the thing for—Restoring the lost Hair.
It is just the thing for—Promoting the Growth of the Hair.
It is just the thing for—Arresting the Fall of the Hair.
It is just the thing for—Strengthening the Hair roots.
It is just the thing for—Removing Dandruff.
It is just the thing for—Toilet purposes.
It is just the thing for—the Plague season.
It is as Refreshing as Virgin's Kiss.
It is as Pleasant as Angel's Song.

Small Phial...Re. 1 0 0; Packing & Postage Ans. Do. 3 Phial Rs. 2 8 0 Do. Do. Ans. 9

OUR SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES:—Cures Diabetes, *Insipidus* and *mellitus*. It entirely removes general weakness, excretion of large quantity of urine having a faint apple-like odour and a high *Specific gravity*, dryness and harshness of skin, constipation, constant thirst, failure of general health with a sense of burning in palms and soles, diminution in weight, slight œdema of legs, chloroform-like smell in breath, sponginess of gums constant sense of sinking at stomach, with voracious appetite, acid eructation, drowsiness of spirit, &c. Price of two boxes of pills with a phial of oil, Rs. 5. Packing and postage, As. 8.

OUR SONITA SODHAK Cures Black and White Leprosy, burning sensation in the palm of the hands and the soles of the feet, swelling of nose, ears and tips of finger, loss of sensation, and heaviness of body, black spots over the skin, paleness and weakness of body, &c. Price for a fortnight, Rs. 4; packing and postage, As. 11.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma-Holder,
M.C.S (Paris), S.M.C.I. and M.S.A.S. (London), &c.
Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Rd., CALCUTTA

The buyer who seeks experience may seek it anywhere;
But the buyer who heeds experience buys the Remington.

WARDEN & Co.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

50 YEARS' REPUTATION
To remain for 50 years in the public favour as a household remedy is a *witness of excellency*. There is no remedy so useful in the home as Pond's Extract. *It affords immediate relief* in the cure of sprains, burns, cuts, bruises, eruptions, sores or chilblains. In cases of rheumatism, lumbago or backache, Pond's Extract rubbed firmly over the parts affected *rapidly removes the pain.*
Keep it in the House.
Good for Father, Mother and Child.
This famous remedy is sold by all Chemists at 1 1/2, 2/6 and 4/6. Never accept a substitute.
A Postcard sent us to-day will bring our valuable book "First Aid" to your door. Address:—
POND'S EXTRACT Co.
Dept. 7 50, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Pond's EXTRACT
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, 2,130 tons, Captain L. Fraser, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Queribna, 4937 tons, Captain W. B. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant, from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Silvesdale, 24,40 tons, Captains Rutter sailed yesterday for Hall with a general cargo and Mrs S mith, Mrs Scorgie, gie, Miss D. Scroggie and Master Cs Morris as passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Cos. steamer Dumra, 769 tons Captain J. I. Hirst will sail to-day for Persian Gulf and etc., with a general cargo and the fallowing passengers:—Mr. Wilkin Lieut Stace, R. E., Mr. C. Craig, 16 second class and 280 deck passengers,

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain Rickford, R. N. R. arrived in Bombay has been yesterday from Karachire with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Sir E. C. Cox, Mr Banward, Mr Beresford, Mr Comeron, Mr Sutcliffe, 8 natives and 103 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine .....Capt James.....R Navy
R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr C W Shearne.....R I Marine
Res Torpedo Boats .....Lt C S Hickley.....Survey St
R I M S Investigator.....

In the stream.

H M S Hyderabad .....Capt C S Hickley.....R Navy
H M S Hyacinth.....Capt A W Heneage.....R Navy
H M S Dufferin.....Comdr T A Le Berry.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator.....Beauchamp.....R I Marine
Soudan .....Capt. Lockyer .....Transports
Patrick Stewart.....Capt W A Tindall .....I G T T S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 6.

Amaryllis	2587 Lash	Gordhandas Tejpal & Co
Allanton.....	2775 Motyer.....	N F W & A G & Co
Bodluvell	2329 Scurr	S Wallace & Co
Capel	2781 Belsito	F & R S N Co
Farringford	2578 Chaplin	Captain
Hellor.....	869 Knudson	S Wallace and Co
Ismaila	3381 Ross	M M & Co
Idris.....	3419 Feaw ch.....	M M & Co
Ipswich	513 Pelling.....	Shah S N Co
Loodiana.....	2121 Chidley	M M & Co
Linga	938 Rickford	M M & Co
Madura	1273 Elton	M M & Co
Muriel (yacht)	Nacoda	
Nuddia.....	1944 Davidson	M M & Co
Peninsular	2919 Palmer	P & O Co
President	2087 Tepe	A Strands
Quirimba	4937 Smith	M M & Co
Rydal Hall.....	2139 Fraser.....	K Nixon & Co
Shahnoor	783 Foster	H Ahmed Hasam
Shahichan	2566 Davison	E Tajbhoy
Shah Nalam	2751 Davison	E Tajbhoy
Shah Anoor	1922 Pilling	H Ahmed Hasam
Sh ah Nasir	2555 Grant.....	Shah N N Co
Singa	1912 Taylor.....	Shaw Wallace & Co
Waroonga	1609 Bamber	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Nov. 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Da'ds.....	4779	Daniel.....	Shanghai	13-11	P & O Co
B	Castello	3339	Leighton	Hull	12-11	F Muir & Co
C & R	Bromadrosen	3774	Kennedy..	Baltimore..	8-11	R A Willis
D	Nairbl	1168	Gray	Jeddah	13-11	B & P S N Co
K	Jhopp	3926	Webster ..	Hull via K'chi..	8-11	F M & Co
M	Puri.....	643	Ahmed.....	N P		Bo S N Co
N	Canterbury	2734	Willis	Philadelphia....	9-11	R A Willis
O	Mohammadi	1391	Primrose....	Jedda..	9-11	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Bahadur	729	Fakeera.....	M'lore.....	8-11	Bo S N Co
Indrawati	513	Fakeer	N P	9-11	Bo S N Co
Ponani	502	Esmail....	B'nagar.....	9-11	Bo S N Co
Saraswati	443	Ahmed	N P	B)	S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4	R Rabattino ...	2642	Cucchi ..	Genoa....	15 11	P & R S N Co
6	Clan Chattan	2560	Makepeace....		12-11	F Muir & Co
7	Levanzo	2587	Belsito..	Shanghai ..	17-11	F & R S N Co
8	Bohemia	2311	D. boevich..	Tries to....	16-11	A L S N Co
9	City of London..	5693	Black	K'chi..	9-11	K Nixon & Co
10-11	Wartenfels...	2983	Schmidt	K'chi	9-11	Glade & Co
12	Ocean	3397	Haywood..	London	9-11	P & O S N Co
14	Hoseinee	903	Jenkins	N P.....	B & P S N Co	
15	Olympia	8124	Osborne..	L'pool....	16-11	W & A G & Co

M W D D

Uriana	2383	Robertson....	Z'bar	2-11	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Queromba s.....	Smith.....	Calcutta Oct 25
6	H. M. S. Hyacinth s.	Heneage.....	Colombo Nov 2
	Linga s.....	Rickford	Karachi Nov. 4
	Singa s.....	Taylor.....	Rangoon Oct. 27

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Ismailia	Ross	Calcutta
	John Bardie s.....	McMillan'.....	Hamburg &c
	Takasaki Maru	Mocker	Kobe &c
	Alsoli s.....	Hill	Karachi
	Silversdale	Rutter	Hull
	Dumra s.....	Herst	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Rydal Hall, Fraser, for Calcutta.
" Dumra, Hirst, for Persian Gulf &c.

The following vessels begin to load yesterday:—
Steamer R Rubattino for Genoa etc
" Ville de la Ciotat for Australia etc

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV 7.

FOR HULL.
Silversdale s—9,600 Cwt. Castor seed Ralli Brothers.
FOR MOJI
Tagasaki Maru s—200 bales Cotton, The M B Kaisha
Tamsaki Maru—s 300 bales Cotton The M. S. Kaisha.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, Nov. 7.

It is notified for general information that the Standing Camp will open at Santa Cruz on the 1st December 1907.
Applicants for accommodation other than week end, are required to give 10 days' notice in writing to the Sergeant Instructor.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

334. Detail for the week ending Saturday the 9th instant.
To-day, Thursday the 7th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m.
II—"I," "Coy Parade at 7-45 a m. on company parade ground.
III—"I," "K" and "M" Co's Parade on the Maidan at 4 p m.
Friday the 8th—School of Arms at the Y M C Association at 7 p m.
All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.
Saturday the 9th.—The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz, for Advanced Rear and Flank Guards. Dress—Uniform, Drill order, Special Carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 3-30 p.m. Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Grant Road, and Dadar.
Members travelling from other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refused.
Refreshments will be provided.
335.—Issue of Arms.—The Armoury will be open daily from 7 a. m. to 5 p.m. for the issue of Arms.
All Members are requested to draw their Arms as early as possible.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

* * * * *

325 DRILLS.
No. 2 Co., Nesbit Road, Mazagon Rifle and Marching Exercise on Tuesday and Thursday evening at 9 p. m.
Dress plain clothes.

* * * * *
* * * * *

328 ISSUE OF ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS,
Arms and accoutrements will be issued as follows:—
No. 1 Coy Daily after the 7th instant from 9-30 to 12 noon and from 6-30 to 7-30 pm. Friday the 8 inst.
No 2 Coy. after Drill on Thursday the 7th inst.

* * * * *
* * * * *

333 RESIGNATION,
The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the corps from this date,
Sapper T. Thompson, E. E. Coy.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BOYD & DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A-I, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ARE YOU READY
For Winter?

You won't need to "hug the fire" in order to keep warm, and you won't "dread going outdoors," if your blood is rich, and if your general health is in good condition. It is only when your blood is poor and your health is run down that the cold goes through you like a knife.

Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS,
Are an extremely valuable blood-making, blood enriching, strength-building, system invigorating TONIC FOOD for putting you in splendid physical condition to defy winter's rigors. Sharpens the appetite. Implants NEW vigor and vim into your whole system. They relieve indigestion and permanently cure all acute forms of stomach trouble. Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 pills. V. P. P. charges extra.

CAUTION.—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls" are sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. Insist on having Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and accept no imitation or substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, kindly send your order direct to us and we will see that you get the goods promptly.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. Postage extra.

ADDRESS:—THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155 B, MARKET, JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *November* 5.] [BOMBAY, *November* 6.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½	per cent. Consols ...	82 1/4	3/8	
3	do. Rentes	94 1/2	un	chgd
3½	do. Sterling Loan ...	99	un	chgd
3½	do. Govt. Securities ...	84 1/8	un	chgd
*	Bar Silver in London ...	28 1/16	5/16	
	Do. do. 2 months' hence	28 3/8	5/16	
	Do. in New York ...	60 1/8	¼ on the 4	
	Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·19	1 1/2	
	Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·55½	1/2	
	Do. do. do. New York.	4·87	1 on the 4	
	Discount Bank of England Rate.	6 since	yesterday	
	Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	6 1/4	1/4	
	Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	5 7/8	1/8	
	Do. 3-Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	6 5/8	un	chgd
	Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	6 5/8	un	chgd
	Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	4 1/4	un	chgd
	Do. 7-day Market Loans	4 5/8	un	chgd

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £600,000 for various places.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3½d. unchgd.
* Closing tone of Silver—Chinese enquiry.

COTTON.

Liverpool—
Spots .. ..Quiet.
Futures ... ...Easier.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Steady.
Total Sales... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports 22,000
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·07+10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...10 1/8 unchanged.

Future Delivery Prices—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·67 unchgd	5·66 unchgd	5·65 +01	5·65 +01	5·64 unchgd
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July	July-Aug	
5·64 +01	5·64 +01	5·64 +01	5·61 +01	

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 85,000 bales.
Do. do. last year... 92,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 20,000 "
Do. to Continent... ... 8,000 "
Spot Cotton—
Futures—Month of ... New York market closed to-day.
Do. do.

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton.—10 11/16 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·39 — 08
Do. do. Jan. 10·40 — 07
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F.—40 3/4 Nov.-Dec.—London—Value—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet but Steady.
Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 49½ Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6½—¼ on the 4th.
Sugar:—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s. 3d.
Months of Shipment—Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.
Rubber—
Para Rubber 4s. 0¾d. Sellers.
ARRIVALS:—
"Drumcondra," "Dido."

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	5,032	bales.
Wheat	3,291	cwts
Linseed	3,581	"
Rapeseed	196	"
Gingellyseed	19,719	"
Poppyseed	109	"
Groundnuts	27	"
Castorseed	716	"
Rice	4,975	"
Myrabollams	3,320	"
Cottonseed	1,753	"
Mowraseed	4,440	"
Gram	226	"
Joowar	751	"
Maize	80	"

BOMBAY, NOVEMBER 6.

Market closed for the Dewali Holidays.

Quotations Received by Wire.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 7.

The following are the London quotations received by special cablegram through Messrs. Scott and Tod, to-day:—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	0s.	£1 0 0	£1 1 3
Balaghat (Ord)	£20	7s. 6d.	£9 7 6	£9 8 7
Balaghat (Pref)	£10	...	£9 10 0	£9 19 6
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£1 1 0	£0 6 3
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 6d.	£0 7 6	£0 1 9
Dec. G. F. Dev.....	£1	8s. 0d.	£0 2 3	£0 0 1½
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 16 9
Dharwar Reefs.....	£1	£1	£0 18 6	£0 0 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£9 10 6	£0 0 1½
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 6	£0 0 3
G. P. Dharwar.....	£1	£1	£0 0 9	£0 0 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 8 6	£1 11 3
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£1 11 3	£3 1 3
Ind. Mines Syn	4s.	3s.	£2 3 9	£0 0 1½
Kempinkoti New	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4	£0 0 6
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 5 0	£5 7 6
Mysore Reef Ord....	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 0 3
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 0 9
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 2 6	£1 4 6
Ooregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£1 6 6	£0 7 6
Ooregum (Pref)	10s.	10s.	£0 10 0	£0 11 0
Road Block	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
Sangli (New)	£1	18s.	.....	£0 0 3
Topuldodi	£1	15s.	£0 5 6	£0 6 6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

NASIK.

BIRTH.

TURNER—Nov. 5, at Nasik, the wife of E. G. Turner, I C S, of a son.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HUTCHINSON—HORBURY—Nov. 5, at the C. M. S. Church, Girgaum, by the Rev Canon R S Heywood, Leslie Thomson Rose, Captain, Indian Medical Service, son of the late Col. H S Hutchinson, Bengal Staff Corps and of Mrs Hutchinson of Boscombe, Hants, to Dorothy Frances, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs G F Horbury, of Breach Candy, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NOONE—November 4, at Miramare, Madras, the wife of H V Noone, of a son.
WILSON—November 1, at West Hill, Malabar, the wife of J Strode Wilson, P. W. D., of a daughter.
YOUNG—October 29, at Vepery, Madras, the wife of Staff Sergeant Robert Vernon Graham Young, M. W. D., Madras, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CUMING—MAXWELL—October 23, at the Roman Cathelic Chapel, Aligarh, by the Rev. Fr. A. M. Correy, Cephise Mario Effi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Maxwell, Etah, to Joseph Henry Cuming, I. C. S.
HANBURY—SOUTER—October 14, at Shanghai, Horace Hanbury, youngest son of the late Sir Thomas Hanbury, K. C. V.O., and Lady Hanbury, of La Mortola, Ventimiglia, Italy, to Beatrice Alexandra Kathleen Souter, youngest daughter of late Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I., C. I. E., and Lady Souter, of 18, Queen's-gate-terrace, S. W.
LIND—O'BRIEN.—October 24, at St. Patrick's, Trimulgherry, Deccan, by the Rev. M. Civoti, Capt. Alexander Gordon Lind, 38th Bidar Frontier Force, Kolhat, to Gwendoline May, daughter of Col. T. W. O'Brien, Exeter.

DEATHS.

BISHOP.—On October 23, at Furkatring, Assam, C. G. Bishop, Manager Borhalla (Assam) Tea Co.
GILPIN.—October 17, at Dagshai, Simla Hills, Lieutenant A. F. Gilpin, 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 41m., Sun sets, 6h. 4m.; High water, 11-53m Low water, 5-54m., 5-55a.
Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting, 11-30a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-30 p.m.
New Mofussil Company, 27 Hummam Street, 4 p.m.
Arrival of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji per Messageries steamer (private) 10 a.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 6th, New Moon, 4h. 8-9m, a. m.; Nov. 12th, First Quarter, 10h. 44·4m. p. m. Nov. 20th, Full Moon, 5h. 34·3m. a.m.; Nov. 28th. Last Quarter, 9h. 51·0m. a. m.; Nov 9th, in Perigee, 11-5h. a. m.; Nov. 25th, in Apogee, 11-3h., a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, November 8.—P. and O. steamer "Egypt," with English mails of 25th ult., due to arrive at 6 a m. Jost's Fans Supply and Engineering Company, Standard Buildings, 5-30 p m. Y. M. C. A. Bazar, to be opened at 4 p. m. Y. M. C. A., Concert in connection with Bazar, 9-15 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 42m.; Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 0-41m., 0-33a. ; Low water, 6-33m. 6-29a.
Saturday, November 9.—Y.M. C. A. Bazar, to be opened at 4 p. m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club races. Sun rises, 6h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 1-24m., 1-35a. Low water, 7-14m., 7-6a.
Sunday, November 10.—24th Sunday after Trinity. All-India Congress Committee Meeting. Sun rises, 6h. 43m.; Sun sets, 6h. 2m.; High water, 2-9m. 2-4a. Low water, 3-3m., 8-0a.
Monday, November 11.—Bombay High Court re-opens. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 43m.; Sun sets, 6h. 2m., High water 2-59m., 2-55a., Low water, 8-56m., 8-41a.
Tuesday, November 12.—Goculdas Cullianji Cotton Press Company, 7 Dalal Street, 3 p.m. Sun rises 6h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 3-58m.; 4-4a. Low water, 10-39m., 9-45a.
Wednesday, November 13.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 5-11m.; 5-37a. Low water, 0-17a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Ville de la Ciotat," will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Saturday the 9th current. Parcel mails for French-China, Netherlands, India and Japan close at 9 a.m. on the same day.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY PORBUNDAR.—During the month of October the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,468 and the number of new admissions was 486, classified: Hindoos, 434; Mussalman, 34; other castes, 18. he average daily attendance was 48.

DEWALI FESTIVAL.—The Dewali festival which commenced on Sunday closes to-day when every Hindu is expected to be entertained to a dinner by his sister. The brother in return gives a souvenir of the occasion, and hence to-day, the second of the year, is termed "Bau Bij." Last night the merchants and shopkeepers repeated the illuminations, it being New Year's Day. The cloth markets and other large shops were tastefully decorated. Electric light played a very prominent part this year, and some of the crystal-cut lamps were really artistic. The "necklace" illumination was the principal feature.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S RESTAURANT.—The Indian Hotels Co. Ld's New European orchestra under the direction of Sr. T. Mascarello, will play the following programme, at Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder, commencing at 7 p. m. to-day:—

March	Anss Ormes..... A Bon
Valse	Ali Dorete ..... E Becucci
Serenade.....	Solo Cello and Violine ..... G Brage
Fantasie	Opera Aida ..... G Verdi
Gavotta.....	Linge XIII ..... T Mascarello
Mazurka	Mul non Socte..... E Becucci
Sinfonic	R'Italiana in Algeri ..... G Rossini
Galot	En Moto ..... S Halet

MUSIC AT THE TAJ MAHAL.—The following programme of music will be played at the Taj Mahal hotel, under the direction of Sr. T. Muscarello, Bandmaster, from 8-15 to 10-15 p.m. to-day:—

March	A Bunch of Roses (Aparith March) A Chispi
Valse.....	Venus on Earth ..... Paul Lincke
Intermezzo...	Salome ..... William Loraine
Fantasie	Mefistofe'e ..... A Boito
Idyl	The Glow Worm ..... Paul Lincke
Mazurka	Labbra Coralline ..... E Becucci
Sinfonic	Fausta..... G Donizetti
Polka	Salti D'Allegria ..... F Fahrbach

THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.—The annual treat given to the boys of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution by the members of the Managing Committee of the Institution on account of the Divali holidays, took place last evening. The premises were decorated for the occasion. Various gymnastic exercises were gone through by the boys and they recited verses in praise of the British Government, the donors being the members of the Managing Committee and the instructors. The Secretary, Mr. K. R. Jayakar, then addressed the boys in Hindustani and after reminding them of what had been done in their interests by Government and the Committee, asked them to continue the same good conduct and obedience which he was glad to observe during the time he has been with them. He announced to them another holiday on the 9th instant an account of the birth-day of His Majesty the King Emperor of India and hoped that the celebrations connected with it would produce more and more loyal feelings towards the Sovereign. A phonograph entertainment was then given by Messrs. Jayakar Brothers to the boys who had never before seen such an instrument. After this the boys sang the National Anthem and gave three cheers to the King Emperor and the Royal Family. Flowers, garlands and bouquets were then distributed, sweets being also given to the boys.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

SCARLET TOWN,

BY

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Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XIX.

"A few days more and then goodbye to England! Hail, to the new world and the new life!" So Sir Roger Enderby muttered to himself as he pushed back his chair from the large roller desk at which he had been sitting engrossed in the study of various documents. He had been putting his house in order, and now he found the result would be very much as he had anticipated. He would be able to clear off all his debts, all his liabilities, and this done he would be left with a tiny capital that might bring him in an income of two hundred and fifty a year—a contrast this to what Sir Roger had been accustomed to through his life of pleasure.

It "was a foolish, a vapid existence," so he went on, meditatively selecting a cigarette from a silver box that stood on the desk close to his hand, "and if it were not for one thing I should not regret that I had seen the last of it. But that one thing! If Ruth had but been another sort of woman, or if she had not been blessed—I had almost said cursed—with so much wealth of her own, perhaps, then she would not have minded uniting her life to that of a poor man but one who would work for her with his hands and with his brain." He drew a deep sigh, and then applied a match to the cigarette between his lips. "But it's no good worrying," he continued, "for that dream is over now and for ever. There is no doubt that she means to have nothing more to do with me, for her answer to my letter—how brief it was! A mere acknowledgement, though heaven knows mine was not penned as an appeal to her, but just as a warning. God grant that no ill may befall her for I have no longer the power to be of any assistance to her."

For a few moments he sat quite still, his eyes fixed upon a paper which he had taken up haphazard from the desk. He was wondering, as he had often wondered during the last few days, what possible reason their could have been for the wanton attack that had evidently been directed against Ruth. Who in all the world should bear her animosity, and what could she have done to have aroused so vindictive a hatred? 'If only the wretch had been caught," he muttered, "I should feel happier now. But even then, what might it have led to? Disclosures in court and God knows what unpleasantness. It is an awkward position altogether, but how I wish that Ruth had confided in me and allowed me to be her champion." He could not bring himself to think that there was anything discreditable on the part of Ruth. He believed in her too utterly, too absolutely; cold-hearted he had come to think her, but for the rest he had attributed all the blame to her parents. Naturally, they had refused to allow her to think further of a ruined man, and she had obeyed them, probably against her own better instincts.

"I should never have spoken to her of 'my love,'" he told himself now. "It was unjust to her and unjust to myself. But I was so sanguine the everything would come right for me, and I had such a belief in Vanna. Poor Vanna!" he smi

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOV. 7, 1907.

THE PROGRESS OF BIRD PROTECTION.

THOSE who do not regard with equanimity the extinction of the most beautiful feathered creatures would no well to study the reports of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. This society, which received a Royal Charter two or three years ago, has been in existence since 1889 and has for its object the preservation from destruction of all rare and beautiful birds within the world. It has gained the support of some of the most influential persons in Society, the Queen included, and the Protection Laws which have been passed of late years, in India as in England, might never have seen the light but for the unrelaxed pressure exerted by the Society on the Legislatures and powers that be. The movement arose almost simultaneously in America, where more than 700 Game and Bird Protection laws have been passed by the different States of the Union since 1900. On the Continent of Europe, where migrants are snared by the million for gourmets' meals and ladies' hats, the cause has also gained considerably in recent years. In Austria-Hungary the danger of insect plagues resultant from the wholesale destruction of insectivorous birds in neighbouring countries, particularly Italy, during their annual northern flight, led to a movement for International Bird Protection. The fruit of this movement was reaped in the International Convention for the Protection of Birds, signed by a number of Powers in 1902. The agreement lays down that birds useful to agriculture must be protected by the signatory powers by the protection of nests and eggs, the prohibition of traps and nets, the enactment of a close time for the birds named in the schedule, and the prohibition of sale and transport of these birds. Great Britain remained aloof from this Convention, with some reason as she was the pioneer of bird protection and in her legislative measures for bird protection was ahead of the measures agreed upon by the Powers which signed the Convention—*e.g.* England alone provides a close time for *all* wild birds. We advert to the Convention in this place because the text of it together with the history of International Protection which culminated with it, is only this year available in English, a translation having been prepared by the order of the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture.

But it is to be remarked that the Convention of 1902 rests upon a purely utilitarian basis. It contemplates only what is described as "rational" protection, protection, that is to say, undertaken for the material interests of man and independent of any scientific, humanitarian and sentimental motives. It deals with insectivorous birds of economic value, whose preservation is all important in the interests of agriculture. The economic motive, of course, most readily finds acceptance, but the other less material considerations, to which the Royal Society equally devotes itself, should not appeal to twentieth century men in vain. It is a scandal to civilisation that Italians eat small singing birds by the million, thereby denuding the woods and country lanes of even far-away England of the migrants which are due to arrive from the sunny south in spring, and without which the English countryside is incomplete. Then there is the often unwitting cruelty of the fashionable woman who regards the spoil of some feathered beauty as indispensable to her head-gear. It is a matter of common knowledge that the lovely "little white egret" or osprey is slowly but surely becoming extinct, even in the wilds of Florida, to satisfy the craze for plumes in the fashionable circles of the European capitals. Similarly with the Birds of Paradise, whose only habitat is New Guinea, and the beautiful Australian Lyre-bird. The world is gradually being denuded of all its most beautiful feathered creatures, and future generations will, to say the least, not be grateful to their ancestors for the slaughter. If at last Ostrich feathers have obtained the lead in the milliners' show-rooms, as we are assured is now the case, it is largely due to the relentless campaign set on foot by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. But there are still so many ladies who prefer to carry about a bird-carcase on their heads, that the peril of extinction in the case of the rarer birds is not removed. The Society does its best to implant in these murderers the consciousness of cruelty, by pamphlets, illustrated lectures and by appeals through the clergy and the schools, but humanitarian campaigns are always slow to achieve success. The selfish naturalist-collector, and the sentimental person who indulges in caged songsters are also accomplices in the far-reaching work of destruction. Even though the Laws in Great Britain were more complete than they are, the police would be unable to enforce them and it falls to the Society to provide paid watchers in the haunts of those rarer birds which are much sought after, to save them from destruction. It is even more important to preserve from extinction the birds of the home countries than to save the more beautiful specimens of distant regions where they are not appreciated. But the energies of the Society are directed in a Catholic spirit, as indeed they ought to be on humanitarian grounds. A body which has effected so much and which aims so high in the cause of bird protection should receive more support than it has received in the past from the multitude of men and women to whose sense, whether of beauty or of charity, the beautiful winged creation in some manner appeals. The Society at 3, Hanover Square, London, is in constant need of large membership and funds.

"THE PRESENT DISCONTENT."

MR. MOHAMED ALI, B.A. (Oxon) has just reprinted a collection of his articles in two of our contemporaries on the political situation in India, under the title "Thoughts on the Present Discontent." He dedicates his work to "all those Indians who love England for all that she has given to India and to all those Englishmen who love India for all that she has given to England, and a little also for her own sake." Mr. Mahomed Ali tells us his articles were penned in response to an over-powering impulse—"written almost in one night when sleep was both difficult and dangerous owing to a great storm that heralded the break of the monsoon, the roof overhead being only a canvas one so familiar to district officers. Thoughts set down in writing in such hot haste and under meteorological conditions so abnormal may plead for some indulgence if they reflect something of the storm and stress." We are sorry Mr. Mahomed Ali tells us this and asks for any indulgence, for he lays himself open to the obvious retort that he had the whole of September and October free of storm or stress, in which to revise his work before republishing it. But we accept his assurance that he made a conscientious effort to set down what he and many of his countrymen feel, without malice and also without the cowardice that in theory, conscience and in practice, the want of it imposes upon them. Mr. Mahomed Ali argues that there is no disloyalty in India, if by disloyalty we understand something more than the absence of a strong active sentiment of loyalty. "That extensive area of the land debatable that lies between the realms of sedition and sentimental loyalty and covers the tracts of political coma, cold acquiescence, reasoned self-interest and languid acceptance of the inevitable has generally been lost sight of by Government, and disaffection has been taken to be identical with want of affection. This error, coupled with the ignorance that breeds panic, makes the English sometimes as ridiculous as that Spanish Knight who tilted at innocent windmills." This is the tenour of Mr. Mahomed Ali's articles. He holds that India is as well off and yet as dissatisfied as any other normal country of average people ruled by ordinary men, and the remedy, the breaking down of social barriers,—"more dinners and less debates."

THE KAISER'S CHANGED PLANS.

BY this time there will have been a colossal buzzing of knowing tongues in the neighbourhood of St. James's over the news conveyed in the remarkable telegram which we publish in another column, concerning the alteration in the plans of the German Monarchs. On the face of it, it is not difficult to form a conclusion as to this sudden *volte face*. His Majesty the Emperor William II and his consort responded to an invitation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra to pay a State visit to England. Their plans were duly made, submitted to the British Monarchs, and then published to the world. *After* that, an obviously inspired announcement appeared that the German Emperor, on leaving England, would visit Holland. Now that is a course of procedure which savours too much of an effort to steal a march on Britain to be tolerated. For Holland is the Kaiser's gambit. Everyone who has followed the trend of modern German diplomacy knows that all the Kaiser's dreams of Empire, of over-sea expansion, of a World Family of Deutschers, knows that all his ambitions may be crystallised in the one word—Holland! There is, therefore, no necessity here to go into the question of Holland and what she means to Germany. Suffice it to say that Britain's hope of ten years ago—that the young Queen Wilhelmina, though the last of her race, would become the mother of sturdy sons who would, by providing successors to the Dutch throne, preserve the balance of power and British domination of the German Ocean,—has been falsified. And it happens, unfortunately, that the next heir to the Dutch throne is a German prince who is intimately connected with the House of Hohenzollern; which house, so far as can at present be seen, is destined to rule the Netherlands in the not distant future. This is naturally a sore point with Britain, seeing that the possession of Holland and a western seaboard is the key to the consummation of Germany's dreams; and it is hardly to be expected that King Edward would welcome a monarch who will leave his shores to go gallivanting on the very soil where his presence is least to be desired. It is pretty obvious that this part of the Kaiser's programme has been objected to by Britain, and hence the Emperor has postponed his intended trip to Holland, and the Kaiserin's participation in the Windsor and Guildhall festivities is "off." Kaiser Wilhelm seems determined to keep up his reputation as "the Monarch of All the Indiscretions."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE INDEX.

THE Chamber of Commerce has added greatly to the utility of its reports by compiling and publishing an index to them. The work covers the whole of the reports from the inception of the Chamber in 1886 to the end of 1905, a period covering seventy years. In a preface to the work, Mr. Leslie-Rogers, the Secretary, explains the reasons for its preparation. He says the difficulty of finding isolated items of information embodied in old annual reports, or tracing the past history of important subjects dealt with by the Chamber was frequently experienced by members requiring ready reference in later correspondence, and on such occasions much valuable time and labour have often been wasted in discovering and marshalling the facts required. With a view to providing an easy and practical guide it was resolved in 1906 to compile and publish in book-form a comprehensive index to all the Chamber's reports. A beginning had been made in 1902, but the scheme then adopted was abandoned and the compilation undertaken afresh. As is explained, the index is more or less analytical. The enquirer is not merely referred to page and column of the reports, but a clear indication of what he will find there is given. Every endeavour has evidently been made to produce an exhaustive, lucid and convenient compilation and, we believe, with success. We have put the index to various tests and find it eminently satisfactory. The work is well printed, but the copy we have received is badly bound.

SEASONABLE LORE.

MR. JOHN H. Considine of 492 Monroe Street, Chicago, is a philosopher and a man of business in equal proportions. He has studied human nature and also the art of money-making, and he finds that they are closely related. He has therefore published a book containing recipes for three hundred mixed drinks: practical hints for bar-tenders, and much useful information,—the result of twenty-five years in the business. The book is of waistcoat-pocket size and is entitled the "Buffet Blue Book." Who that reads the above during these hot days can refrain from indulging in visions of endless varieties of quenchers or stimulants—almost one for every day in the year, bar Sundays. He may also speculate on the method Mr. Considine followed in naming them. Was he entirely original, like Noah when he gave names to all the beasts in the Ark, or did he take his inspiration from the members of the prize ring, the bar, the ballet, the senate, the dramatic stage, the music hall, the United States or his numerous customers? It is to be hoped he did not descend to numbering them, for who but a hotel clerk could remember the particular blend of drink No. 273? Bar-tenders in India should send at once for this book so as to extend the inscription on their signboards. Three hundred drinks suggest as many drinkers repeated indefinitely. The book promises to be as famous as that containing Alexandre Dumas' two hundred salads.

THE RAILWAY MENACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the enormous majority of the railwaymen of England in favour of a strike it is doubtful if the crisis will end up in the disastrous manner which, for the moment, seems imminent. It must be borne in mind that the country which could, within a week or two, supply no less than five thousand men wherewith to break the strike at Antwerp could, if the worst came to the worst, supply a hundred thousand to break the strike of the railwaymen. It must also be remembered that a very large proportion of the railway servants are unskilled, and easily replaceable. It is also worth remembering that there are thousands of men in England who have worked "on the line" at one time and another, and who are sure to be taken on by the companies when they are wanted. There is an institution in London called the National Free Labour Association, and its power to break strikes has never been seriously put to the test. Ex-policemen, ex-soldiers, ex-sailors, and other "ex's" of every degree have hundreds and thousands of representatives on its books. It would not be the first time the Association had supplied men to run a railway, as it did something in this line in the Taff Valley dispute; and in case of a great strike it will probably become the hope of the country and the salvation of the railway companies.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES the Viceroy and the Countess of Minto and Lady Violet Elliot left on yesterday morning on tour by road for Kalka where they will be joined by the members of the Viceregal Staff who have gone by train. The departure was private.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. "Oceanien," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on Tuesday, the 5th instant, at 9 p. m.

CHAPTER XIX of our new Serial Story "Scarlet Town," by Alice and Claude Askew, will be found on page 3 of to-day's issue.

THE Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code will be referred to a strong Select Committee representing judicial talent, early in January.

A GIFT of Rs. 15,000 has been received by the Young Women's Christian Association Committee in Calcutta for their new building project, from Miss Grace Dodge of New York.

A BILL to make some small amendments in the Indian Limitation Act is understood to have been sent Home for approval. The Hon. Mr. Ismay and the Hon. Dr. R. B. Ghose have had much to do with it.

SIR ANDREW FRASER is timed to open, on the 14th instant, the new narrow-gauge line from Purulia to Ranchi which is intended to connect the latter station with Howrah *via* the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

H. M. S. "HYACINTH," under the command of Captain A. W. Heneage, R.N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, which port she left on the 3rd November, with Commodore Sir George Warrander, C.B., M.V.O., on board.

THE British Post Office Agency at Tientsin in China has been closed. The rates of postage on letters for Tientsin will consequently now be the rates applicable to China, viz., 2 1/2 annas for the first ounce, and 1 1/2 annas for every additional ounce, or fraction thereof.

THE Foreign Office has addressed a circular letter to the Native States in the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India enquiring whether they will require any assistance from the Supreme Government to cope with the famine situation which has developed in consequence of lack of rain.

OUR Allahabad correspondent wires:—"There has been an outbreak of cholera at Chukanni, a large village situated about four miles east of Peshawar, where about twenty fatal cases are believed to have occurred. Colonel Dennys, the Civil Surgeon of Peshawar, has proceeded to Chukanni to investigate the matter and to devise measures for preventing the spread of the disease.

AFTER the expiry of the Nawab of Dacca's term in the Imperial Council, the Government of India proposes to nominate his successor to represent the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The non-official members of the Provincial Council will not be asked to go through the usual election.

MR. H. W. ORANGE, C. I. E., Director-General of Education, having been granted an extension of leave until March next, it has been decided that Mr. E. Giles, C. I. E., will continue to officiate. Mr. Giles, says the *Indian Daily News*, has already retired from service, and it is hard upon senior members of the Educational Service that a member already superannuated should be retained when there are others equally competent to occupy the position of Director-General.

KUMAR SHRI VIJAYSINGJI of Palitana celebrated New Year's Day (Divali) in his customary manner by a social gathering at his residence on Cumballa Hill. Prince Vijaydevji, heir-apparent of Dharampur, the Kumar Saheb's brother-in-law, and his sister Ba Shri Maha Kuvarba, and his younger brother Kumar Shri Narsingdevji of Dharampur and several Hindoo gentlemen and friends were present. This being the first New Year after the marriage of the Kumar Shri's sister, according to Rajvada custom the Kumar Saheb presented his brother-in-law with a beautiful Arab horse and rich 'poshaks.' Poshaks were also given to the brother of Prince Vijaydevji and to Mr. V. J. Modi, companion of the heir-apparent. The Princess, who is the sister of Kumar Shri Vijaysingji, also received poshaks.

WITHIN a short time two of New York's office buildings will have a combined population of 30,000 (says the "Tribune" correspondent). These are the Singer building, forty-one storeys, and the City Investing building, thirty-five storeys high.

GENERAL BOTHA'S statement that no Englishman has been retrenched to make room for a Dutchman is possibly verbally accurate, says "The Standard's" Johannesburg correspondent, but it does not alter the fact that Dutchmen are almost invariably selected to fill the new posts which are continually being created.

MR. JOHN LISTER MARGERRISON, of 4, Porchestergate, Hyde-Park, formerly a wool merchant in Bradford, who died, July 19 last, aged eighty-eight, left estate valued at £387,206 gross and at £373,332 net. Mr. John Howell Goodenough Taylor, of Bristol, a journalist, and chairman of the "Bristol Times and Mirror" (Limited), who died on September 6, aged sixty, left £17,223.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE LAW AGAINST SEDITION.

ADMITTING the necessity of the Seditious Meetings Act, it is, nevertheless, a regrettable measure. Although it will not affect the loyal and the law-abiding, they feel that they are, in a way, implicated and mixed up with the lawless and the disaffected. It is possible that in the locality where it is brought into operation, a vast majority may have to suffer for the sins of a few. But this is an evil which, however deeply we may regret it, cannot be helped. Judging impartially, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the unscrupulous agitator and the sedition-monger have forced the hands of Government. There is no reason to doubt that the law, which, by the way, has been admitted by its very mover as drastic and repressive, will be enforced with the utmost discretion and forbearance, and that it will be extended to places beyond the existing disaffected area only in the event of extreme necessity. For it would be tantamount to a slur, no less upon the Government, than upon the people in general, that the extraordinary weapon forged to meet extraordinary conditions should have to be used over an expanding area. I do not think that the Hon. Mr. Gokhale was correct in his interpretation of the Act, when he said that if a particular place in a province were disaffected, it would be enforced in the whole province. Will Bombay have to suffer for the disaffection of, say, Broach or Amednagar? It is clear from an observation made by the Viceroy in the statesmanlike speech with which he closed the debate that the law does not contemplate the hardship apprehended by Mr. Gokhale. The Viceroy observed that there was only one district in Eastern Bengal, that of Bakarganj, where there will be need at present for the exercise of extra powers. It appears that if Bakarganj is proclaimed, the new law will not, therefore, be so applied as to cover the whole province. Mr. Gokhale conjures up a vision of domiciliary visits, of the raiding of innocent social gatherings, of wrongful prosecutions by the police, and wrongful convictions by inexperienced or prejudiced magistrates. Such criticisms are based on the assumption that the law will be badly and tyrannously administered, and that the Government will calmly look upon gross abuses of power by the police and the magistracy. The agitators, who found it to their account ere long to exaggerate the nature and significance of the unrest, now argue that the discontent is too insignificant to warrant such a violent measure. It would scarcely be fair to say that Government have adopted it lightly and heedlessly, and without grave provocation. The Viceroy did not magnify the evil, when he, in vivid language, referred to the disaffection fostered by agitators with an utter disregard for personal consequences, to seditious leaflets and itinerent agents inflaming the worst passions of race feeling, and to the disgraceful efforts which, we have it on his high authority, were made with the object of undermining the fidelity of the Indian troops. As was done by Mr. Morley in his speech to his constituents, the Viceroy called upon the Moderates to rally round the Government in support of law and order. If the Moderates have no desire to pamper the Extremists or Irreconcileables, if they hold their outrageous methods in hatred and contempt, they must actively and vigorously oppose them as the source of inculculable mischief to the country. It is gratifying to observe that Lord Minto does not believe in force as the only remedy. "We may repress sedition," he says, "but the restlessness of new-born and advancing thought we cannot repress." He is not only conscious of the existence of new ideas and aspirations, but he recognized the necessity of shaping the policy of the State in such a manner as to direct them into channels calculated to promote the general welfare. The Viceroy claims to have placed before the country a liberal measure of conciliation and concession. The Intellectuals do not exactly regard it in that light; nay, in some respects they consider it reactionary. If, as Mr. Gokhale confidently predicts, the proposed reform will not allay the spirit of unrest, we should like to know what will. The discontent is the creation in a very great measure of the agitators who, as Mr. Gokhale must himself be knowing, are simply outrageous in their demands; and if these men cannot be met by reason, they must be met by force. The spirit of mischief having gone abroad, and having had a good start, it is questionable whether the new law will prove very effective. I heartily wish that it will; but I am rather afraid that it won't.

LALA LAJPATRAI.

THE feeling is widespread among Indians that undue severity is exercised upon Lala Lajpatrai by the authorities. There was nothing to object to his own brother seeing him under proper safeguard, and the refusal to deliver solicitors' letter for a power of attorney to the prisoner was also unjustifiable. The Government, replying to Mr. Gokhale's inquiry, endeavoured to get out of an awkward situation by saying that Lajpatrai would be permitted to communicate with his solicitors, if he expressed a desire to do so, but that they did not consider it desirable to facilitate third parties in encouraging prisoners to engage in litigation. The explanation is not satisfactory. It leaves an unpleasant impression that there is a desire to put as much obstruction as possible in the way of the Lala. The ground on which the Government seek to vindicate their action is but a quibble. It made little difference whether Lajpatrai went (of course, metaphorically) to his solicitors, or his solicitors went to him. As a man of education and intelligence, he was quite competent to act according to his own responsibility. A lawyer himself, he was the last person in the world to be entangled in questionable law-suits at the instigation of others, and if he did, it was, after all, his own business. Here, the "third party" was no interested outsider, but it was his own son who had desired the solicitors to proceed on behalf of his father. The treatment given to Lajpatrai in this respect does not fall in with the assurance given by Mr. Morley that there would be no objection to the prisoner being seen by his relatives and others under such supervision as would ensure that no mischievous or undesirable communications were made.

THE HOME-COMING.

THE Good Old Man of India is on his last voyage out, and will be greeted with cordial welcome by his countrymen. But I do wish that they will refrain from holding, in the overflow of their enthusiasm, such public demonstrations and functions as might tell upon the age and infirmities of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. His life's battle is done. Having fought a noble fight for his country for half a century, he must now be allowed to put off his armour for good and all. If any one has earned rest and retirement over and over again, it is he, and it behoves his countrymen not to disturb him any more in the peace and quietude of his home. There is so much alacrity and enthusiasm, and such elasticity even at this age in the wonderful octogenarian, that I am afraid it will not need much persuasion to draw forth his activities in any public cause. The fighting congressites might, in their extremity, turn to him for relief. Even if his personality were to restore peace, it would only be a temporary make-shift, while the risk and sacrifice to him will probably be great and grievous. As a politician, Mr. Dadabhai may not always have held absolutely sound or correct opinions. He has, especially in later life, encouraged aspirations and advanced claims, without regard either to the capacity of his countrymen, or to the political conditions of India. He has latterly flirted with Socialists, and influenced by their company, has occasionally given way to passionate sentiments bearing more heat than light. But he has been inspired all through by the purest and loftiest motive, and his character both public and private, has ever been white and unsullied. A life of so much earnestness and sacrifice, such purity and nobility must command reverence and admiration; and there is no wonder that the hearts of Indians should go forth to him in abounding love and gratefulness.

BAD MEAT.

I HOPE the discovery of the systematic importation of bad meat in Bombay, which was going on for years, will not end with the punishment of the parties immediately concerned in it, but that it will lead to a thorough and far-reaching inquiry. Mr. Jafferbhoy, Acting Fourth Magistrate, who tried the case, waxed eloquent over it and expressed his horror in flowers of rhetoric. He praised, like every one else, Mr. Edwardes "for his energetic action in detecting and exposing this dangerous, nefarious and unholy trade of stabbing the city in the dark"; and he indulged in a general tirade upon the subordinate staff employed in the Municipality, adjuing the Municipal Commissioner "to devise effective measures for eradicating this plague of sloth and neglect" which is rampant among them. There is "something rotten in the state of Denmark." This remark which was lately applied by Mr. Edwardes to the Water Department, may, perhaps, be extended to some other departments of the Municipality as well. It is difficult to detect bribery and corruption, and still more to bring the offenders to book in a court of law. But if there is any rottenness in the Municipality, a man of Mr. Edwardes' zeal and ability may be relied upon to do all he can to purge it of the evil. The unfortunate inhabitants of Bombay have been suffering from too many evils, both economic and sanitary, to relish the additional danger of being poisoned by putrid meat. Bad fish, adulterated milk, impure ghee, dear grain and short measure, are but a few of the evils we are suffering from, to say nothing of the plague, the most terrible of them all.

PARSIS AND THE PLAGUE.

The Parsis having the advantage of being a small and compact community, can easily devise means for the communal welfare. Their clannishness holds them together, and their charity is ever ready for the succour of the sick, the needy and the hapless. Ever since the commencement of the plague, the Parsi Panchayet has been taking adequate measures for the relief of suffering, and towards this object its general funds have been largely supplemented by special contributions. The report just issued by the Panchayet of the plague measures taken by it during the past year shows that money was spent by it in various directions for the benefit of the Parsis. The Panchayet maintains a well-equipped hospital during the period of the annual epidemic, establishes Health Camps, and assists the poor with funds. The total plague expenditure, up to now, amounts, in round figures, to Rs. 2,80,000. The hospital has been receiving the gratuitous services of Dr. S. K. Nariman, M. D., who observes that a large percentage of cases occurs among those who live in lofts. Those who have seen the dwellings of the poor—old, rotten and ill-constructed for the most part—will not be surprised to hear this. The lofts are unprotected by a ceiling, and the roofs are far from being absolutely air-tight and water-tight. Owing to chinks and holes in wall and roof, the lofts are peculiarly liable to the incursion of rats. The total victims of plague among the Parsis since its commencement number, I think, about 3,000. One of the smallest races on earth can ill afford the sacrifice at that rate, and apprehension has already been expressed in some quarters that the number of deaths has been steadily exceeding the number of births. I do not, however, subscribe to the prophesy made several years ago by a German savant that the Parsis would dwindle and vanish from the face of the earth before very long. I think the Parsis are nearly as prolific as the other Indians, and unless marriage goes out of fashion among them, they will hold on and continue to maintain their position. At the same time, it is the duty of the Panchayet and the leaders of the community to take such measures as might reduce the sum of the annual slaughter. This they can do by a regular and well-organized campaign against rats, and by affording instruction, encouragement and facility for inoculation. It is surprising that a community, which in average intelligence and eduation is far ahead of its neighbours, is still, generally speaking, averse to inoculation. When its efficacy for a given period is established beyond question, it is not creditable to its enlightenment that it should hold back. Prejudices die hard, but that against the serum must disappear, now that its value has been proved almost to demonstration. If Parsis were to resort to this preventive, and to demonstrate by this means their relative immunity from plague, they will furnish a valuable object lesson to their neighbours.

DION.

THE GOVERNOR'S JOURNEY.

The following is the programme of His Excellency the Governor's journey from Mahableshwar to Poona and Bombay:—

Wednesday, November 13th.—Leave Mahableshwar at 2 p.m., by motor (dep. private); arrived Wathar at 4-30 p.m.; leave Wathar, 5-5 p.m., by S. M. Railway, (dinner in train); arrive Poona, 9-30p.m. (arrl. private).

Thursday and Friday, 14th and 15th.—Halt at Ganeshkhind.

Saturday, 16th.—Leave Kirkee, at 7-15 a.m. (dep. private), breakfast in train; arrive Victoria Terminus, 10-50 a.m. (arrl. private).

His Excellency will be accompanied by Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., Private Secretary; Captain J. G. Greig, Military Secretary; Dr. H. Cogill, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Surgeon to His Excellency; Captain E. G. Drummond, Aide-de-Camp; Captain E. F. Solly-Flood, Aide-de-Camp; Captain D. H. Talbot, Extra Aide-de-Camp.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Second Greatest Naval Force.

To the current number of "Cassier's Magazine" Mr. Archibald S. Hurd contributes an article on "The American Fleet," which, he says, ranks unquestionably as the second greatest naval force in the world. Last year the naval authorities were able to complete for sea a larger number of battleships than were added to any other navy—not including Great Britain. No fewer than seven battleships were completed for sea in this period—an accession to naval power without parallel in the development of naval power in modern times. Indeed, the progress which is being made in adding to the material of the American fleet is ample assurance that this national naval force will not merely maintain its present position, but will continue in the next few years to still further out-distance the navies of France and Germany. The standing of the fleet of the United States in first-class battleships in contrast with other great navies of the world three years hence, when the vessels now under construction are complete will still be far below that of Great Britain, but will be considerably in advance of that of any other power. At that date—that is, in 1910—the number and tonnage of the first-class battleships will be as follows:—

	No.	Tonnage.		No.	Tonnage.
United States...	29	405,347	Japan	13	190,844
Germany.....	28	356,566	Russia.....	8	110,952
France.....	23	321,977	Italy	3	94,418

Its grave defect is, however, the lack of officers and men, in which respect America ranks below Germany, France, and Japan alike in the men on service and on the Reserve List. "Too much importance may be attached to this feature of the naval organisation in Europe, because war experience has shown that the wastage of men will be far less serious than the wastage of material. In other words, casualties of naval war are not so devastating as is often imagined, and the same officers and men, with no very large deductions for casualties, will be available throughout the whole course of a campaign, their valve as a national asset increasing as they gain in nerve and experience." There is, Mr. Hurd declares, "no more powerful command in any fleet in the world" than that which Admiral Evans is to take to the Pacific.

A telegram from Norfork, Va., states that the battleship "Virginia" has beaten the record of the American Fleet for coaling at sea. The "Virginia" took in her complete load at an average rate of 233 tons an hour.

A THRILLING scene was witnessed by many thousands of persons in New York, says the "Tribune," when Ernest Capelle, a steeple-jack, seated in a boatswain's chair with bow-lines, climbed the steel flagpole on the top of the Singer Building, America's loftiest sky-scraper, 708ft. above the street, and coolly adjusted the gilded ball on the top of the flagpole. Capelle was paid £40 for his task.

THE result of the Municipal elections shows that beyond a doubt the pendulum is now swinging in a direction contrary to that of Government, says the "Indian Daily Telegraph." The fact that the Conservatives have captured 115 seats out of 141 is distinctly remarkable, and it looks as though the country is alarmed at the high rise in the price of corn under the present Free-Trade Government, and the generally unsettled conditions prevailing in view of threatened Socialistic legislation of drastic character; it is not unlikely that the Government may fall should it attempt next Session to force Socialistic measures on the country. It is noteworthy that four lady candidates have secured seats, out of seventeen who stood. We are on the eve of great changes.

THE GERMAN MONARCHS.

THE KAISER "DEPRESSED."

Kaiserin's English Visit "Off."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

The Kaiser has postponed his visit to Holland, as after his visit to King Edward, he will stay privately in the Isle of Wight on account of his health.

His Majesty has been suffering from persistent catarrh and depression in consequence of recent events in Berlin.

The Kaiserin is not coming to England owing to chicken-pox in the Imperial family.

LATER.

The alteration of the German Emperor's plans has come as a complete surprise to both London and Berlin.

THE 5TH LANCERS.

No Official Explanation.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

The affair of the 5th Lancers is being keenly discussed in military circles.

No official explanation has been given, but it is understood that the decision was taken by the Army Council. It is believed to be traceable to the Autumn Manœuvres on Salisbury Plain.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

The "London Gazette" announces that Captain Cape of the 18th Hussars, and Major Cox of the 19th Hussars, have been appointed Majors in the 5th Lancers.

LATER.

Much sympathy is expressed at Aldershot with the officers of the 5th Lancers, but the action of the Army Council is commended as evidence of a determination to maintain the utmost efficiency throughout the Army.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

France to the Rescue.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

The American crisis is being considerably felt in Berlin and Amsterdam.

The Bank of France has placed £3,000,000 in gold at the disposal of the Bank of England.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

Many flour mills in Minneapolis have been closed owing to the prevailing financial conditions.

LATER.

The dislocation of business in America will last for three months.

It is affirmed in New York that gold must continue to flow into America until the most pressing needs are satisfied, and that artificial barriers will be fruitless.

Meanwhile there will be a general weeding-out, from Wall Street and financial circles, of men who have long been prominent socially and financially.

ELECTIONS IN THE U. S.

Notable Republican Defeats.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

A few of the autumn elections in the United States are quietly proceeding.

The Republicans have sustained notable defeats in the Governorship of New Jersey and the Mayoralty of Cleveland, Ohio, where the Republican candidate, acting on President Roosevelt's advice, resigned his seat in Congress for the purpose of trying to recapture the Mayoralty.

The Tammany candidate beat a fusion of Mr Hearst with the Republicans in New York County.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Glasgow Socialists Routed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

At the Glasgow Municipal Elections the Socialists, including Mr. Keir Hardie's brother, were routed.

The only one returned was a former member of the Council.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

First Visit to Ellora Caves.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMBALA, NOVEMBER 6.

His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Minto and Lady Violet Elliot, arrived at Kalka by landau at 5-30 p. m., this evening. They were received at the Station by Mr. Huddlestone, General Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway, Mr. Kendrick Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. Wallace of the Punjab Police. The Special train left Kalka at 6-35 p. m.

The first halt will be made at Manmad from whence a visit will be paid to the Ellora Caves.

The party consists of Sir Louis Dane, Colonel Brooke, Colonel Crooke Lawless Captains Mackenzie, Lord Francis Scott, Jelf and Gibbs.

A BABU IN JAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 6.

It is roumoured, observes the "Sonar Varat" that after the "going" of Bepin Chandra Pal into jail, the prisoners there became very high Swadeshis. This made the authorities so anxious that they have removed Bepin elsewhere. Some say that he has been taken to the Buxar Jail. However his countrymen are very anxious to know the particulars about him.

THERE are several vacancies to be filled upon the Legislative Council of the Governor-General and the matter is likely to be settled shortly. Meanwhile we may point out that there is no question at present of election to seats upon this Council by the non-official members of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Provincial Council, the elective principle having been introduced as yet only in regard to five members, namely, those chosen by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and by the non-official members of the Provincial Councils of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces respectively.

THE Amir left Mazar-i-Sharif, on 20th ultimo, on his return journey to Kabul, His Highness having thus carried through his arduous undertaking of visiting the principal outposts of his kingdom.

THE PUNJAB COLONIES.

Committee's Inquiries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 6.

The Colonies Committee propose to make some preliminary inquiries before proceeding on tour throughout the Punjab Colonies. The object of these inquires will be to ascertain the nature of the suggestions which any leading men may wish to make with regard to the administration of the Colonies. Opportunities will be given at a later stage to representatives of all classes to give evidence before the Committee, but it will be helpful if the Committee are furnished at the outset with definite suggestions by those who have formed ideas on the subject. The Committee, therefore, invite any persons who have a personal interest in any of the Punjab Colonies or who have had opportunities for acquainting themselves with the conditions of any of those Colonies to present written statements, drawing the attention of the Committee to any points which in their opinion require examination and setting forth their views as to any measures which they think should be adopted.

As the Committee will be leaving Lahore on the 15th instant, they will be glad if any such statements can be presented with the least possible delay, but they cordially invite suggestions in this form at any time during the months of November and December. If possible, the Committee will give to any members who are prepared to assist the Committee in this way any opportunity of verbally supplementing the written statements presented by them which are sent to the Secretary of the Committee in the course of the next few days. The Committee will hold sittings at Committee's Camp on Upper Mall, Lahore, on the 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th and the 14th of November, from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

The tour programme of the Committee will be published later. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Colonies Committee, Punjab.

SIAMESE VENDETTA.

Appeal against Transportation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 6.

Some few months ago, a notorious Siamese Dacoit, Ker by name, escaped across the border into British territory. He was followed by four Siamese named Krerup, Roun, Tarp and Tape, who came up with him in Tenasserim and slew him. They were tried for murder committed in British territory and were sentenced to transportation for life. Against this punishment they have now appealed to the Judges of Lower Burma Chief Court, on the ground, that they were wild and uncivilised and totally ignorant of British laws; that they were given to understand that the Siamese Government would be gratified to reward them for capturing Ker, who was a notorious dacoit and murderer in Siam; that they had accordingly reported their act to the village headman knowing that the offence had been committed in British territory; they had ample opportunity of escaping into Siamese teritory had they known that the murder of the deceased would incriminate them by having committed it in British territory. On these grounds they prayed to be pardoned.

PLAGUE IN U. P.

Dr. Palmer's Inoculation Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 6.

The correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—Lieutenant Palmer, I. M. S., Officer in charge of plague operations in Allahabad District, started his first inoculation tour on the 30th October commencing with Karchana "tehsil" where Babu Bhagwat Das Tehsildar, and Kunwar Ragho Prasad, Rais of Baraon had used their influence with the people to prepare for him a successful commencement. By the time of Dr. Palmer's arrival at Karchana a crowd of villagers had gathered to witness the proceedings which commenced by explanation and demonstration of the process. Babu Bhagwat Das, Tehsildar, was the first to come forward as a subject for inoculation, followed by some "chaprassis" and "amlal" after which volunteers came out freely from among the ryots and in about an hour and a half 45 persons had been inoculated.

From Karchana Dr. Palmer went on to Baraon where he was met by Kunwar Ragho Prasad and a gathering of his people. Here again the Doctor explained the meaning and nature of the process and though he had not intended to perform any further inoculations that evening ten persons promptly came forward and were operated upon. Next morning no less than 120 others were forthcoming, bringing the total for two days to 175 viz. 44 at Karchana and 130 at Baraon.

Dr. Palmer's persuasive manner with the villagers, his patience in replying to their endless queries and his forbearance with the noisy but harmless manners of the rustics, helped greatly to the good results obtained.

Amongst those who presented themselves were several women and children and one man came with his entire family to be inoculated. It is hoped these particulars will be encouragement to other landlords to persuade their tenantry to protect themselves.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

Statement of Progress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 6.

Maulvi Muhammad Insha Ullah, the Editor of the *Watan* (Lahore), has remitted the 24th instalment, amounting to Rs. 1,740, of subscription to the Hedjaz Railway Fund, collected by him during the quarter ending 31st October, to the President of the Hedjaz Railway Fund at Constantinople. This raises the total sum sent by the Editor of the *Watan* to Rs. 47,745. The Major portion of the last instalment was contributed by Muslims of Sibsagar, Sylhet, Nowgong, Gaya, Vizagapatam, Kaithal, Bulandshahr, Mardan, Sitapur, Cawnpore and Lyallpur.

Every year a complete statement of income and expenses as well as of progress of the work and of rolling stock is published by the Railway authorities. The last statement shows that though the work had been pushed to about 20 miles South of Alala and that about 35 miles had also been completed on the section lately taken in hand from Medina upwards, on the date mentioned there remained about two hundred miles to be completed between Medina and Alala which, it is expected, will be finished by next May, for there are working on the line about 20,000 private labourers, besides 6,000 soldiers.

The total income up to 31st August last amounted to four crores of rupees and the total expenses to three and a half crores, while about 45 lakhs were in deposit with the Ottoman Bank.

SAYS the *Egyptian Gazette*:—The concession granted on the 5th inst. to Mr. W. O. Joseph of the Opera Square, Cairo, for a 50 years concession for the sole right to construct and work a Promenade Pier within the area between Silsiley and Kait Bey, on the East Port, Alexandria, stipulates that before the expiration of nine months from the above-mentioned date, Mr. Joseph must form a Company with a minimum capital of £125,000 to take over and work his concessions. The Company has to build a pier carrying a casino, cafe, restaurant, baths, and landing stages for pleasure boats. At least L. E. 80,000 have to be spent on the construction. The whole work is to be completed within three years of the flotation of the company, and to the satisfaction of the Municipality. The Municipality will receive 10 per cent of the yearly profits of the Pier Company, and, if they wish to do so, they can take over the concern on certain conditions at any time after 25 years. At the expiration of the concession, the whole property will revert to the town without any compensation being payable.

ARBUTHNOTS.

Dividend Postponed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 6.

In the Madras High Court, before Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer, the further hearing of the application by the Official Assignee to postpone the declaration of dividend in connection with the failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., came on this morning. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, on behalf of the creditors' Committee, supported this postponement of the declaration as there was an application pending regarding the commission to be paid to the Official Assignee, which had been adjourned by his Lordship *sine die* which should be setted before the dividend was declared.

Mr. C. F. Napier said that he represented a number of parties who claimed to be preferential creditors and that the insolvents held their money in trust. He asked that the matter be allowed to stand over until the Official Assignee, who had given them no information so far, thought fit to tell them what he proposed to do with regard to the payment of their preferential claims.

Mr. F. H. E. Branson, the acting Official Assignee, said that the balance of convenience would be greatly in favour of adjourning the declaration of dividend for six weeks as asked for.

Mr. Napier said that his preferential claims amounted to some lakhs and if the Official Assignee would undertake to hold up the money to pay them, he would have no objection to the declaration of dividend.

Mr. Branson said that they had already charge of the money available. If the preferential claims were to be also treated in that way they would be adding complication to complication. There were assets still to be released, valued at Rs. 20 lakhs; so there would be no difficulty in finding money to pay the preferential claims.

It was suggested that the matter of the Official Assignee's Commission should be deferred, pending the examination of accounts by Mr. Seshagiri Iyer.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer said that he would be able to make the necessary examination by Friday.

The consideration of this matter, as well as the question of a declaration of dividend, was accordingly adjourned to Friday next.

The Official Assignee's statement, filed in connection with this matter, is as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total amount of proofs admitted..	268,00,706	0	0
Amount realised by the Official Assignee.	15,02,312	0	0
Amount deducted by the Official Assignee as commission	46,615	0	0
Commission already paid	30,000	0	0
Incidental charges	1,199	0	0
Amount available for dividend ...	14,54,496	10	5
Proposed rate of dividend	0	5	6

i. e. ten per cent.

"LONDON TO KARACHI."

The Scheme Discussed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 6.

A special London telegram to the "Pioneer" dated 5th November says—"Sir Thomas Holdich, writing in the "Morning Post" on M. de Lessar's project for linking Russian and Indian Railways, points out that military considerations have never permanently barred the way of commercial progress, and contends that the existence of a railway would favour active defence at least equally with the help that it would give to the aggressor.

He quotes M. de Lessar's opinion that the Mail Contract and other financial advantages to Russia would render the agreement on the subject of such a railway binding for all time.

As for Afghanistan, the Amir would tolerate anything if advantages were made sufficiently substantial.

HAJIS' SAD PLIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 6.

Four weird looking individuals have arrived in Calcutta in charge of the police having been arrested in Darjeeling where they arrived from Tibet. Three are men and one a boy. No one could understand their tongue till the police hunted up a man who translated their story. These four are remnants of a party of eight who set out from Turkestan to go to Lhassa and then down into India and so onwards to Mecca. They were robbed by the Tibetans of their horses and their pilgrimage money. Their women died and the boy was severely frost bitten and the remaining Moslems are reduced to poverty.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 6.

An exchange has been sanctioned between 2nd Lieut. Hogan, 76th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Aden, and 2nd Lieut. Clayton, 13th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Guernsey.

The following Royal Artillery Officers embark for duty in India on the dates stated:—

Lieut. Bignell, 59th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, on 6th November, 1907.

Lieut. Freeland, 61st Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, on 20th November, 1907.

Lieut. Alves, Royal Field Artillery, on 20th November, 1907.

Lieut. Talbot Crosbie, 73rd Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, on 18th December, 1907.

Colonel Egerton, Corps of Guides, is appointed Commandant of the 5th Cavalry.

Captain Clarke, 30th Punjabis, is appointed an Attache in the Intelligence Branch at Simla.

Lieut. Lucas of the Unattached List is appointed to the 15th Lancers.

Major Walpole, Royal Engineers, is permitted to revert to the Home Establishment from 16th December, 1907.

Major Barton, Royal Engineers, is appointed Officiating Assistant., Commanding Royal Engineer, Quetta.

No 73 Company, R. G. A., at Amrisar Fort, are ordered to be segregated ten miles out under canvas owing to one death from cholera in this unit.

The Northampton Regiment at Lahore also reports one fatality from cholera.

THE funeral of Major Marcooly took place in Simla yesterday and was largely attended by the officers of the headquarters staff. The Volunteers furnished the firing party and the Viceroy's band was present. The deceased officer leaves a widow and children.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—

From Satara, Abraham Bundujee, Umarkhady; from Mhoal, Bezmji Illava, Bombay View; from Delhi, Babajee Satrbarani; from Mardan, Haji Noor Ahmed; from Dhoraji, Madni Nurmahomed; from Partabgarh (Oudh), Gajadhar Ahir, House No. 110; from Harda, Dinshaw Shapurjee Homyar, Fort, Marine Lines, Sahair House; from Calcutta, Lalai, Fort; from Hinganghat, Badridas Balbhadar Budhi Bhatari, Moholla Dharak Chatri; from Brighton, Alwar, Bombay, India; from Jaipur B. B., Banker; from Satara, Kondi Hari Mahar care of Chauguna Maharin, Mahimchichal; from Soochow, Validity! from Calcutta, Suchde Masjid.

MR. HAYS has returned from his trip of inspection to Prince Rupert, and declares that satisfactory progress is being made with the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. He holds that the contractors are justified in employing any kind of labour obtainable, white or yellow. With regard to the steamship project, Mr. Hays says:—"You will see Grand Trunk fleets both on the Pacific and on the Atlantic before long."

THE UNITED PROVINCES.

A Famine Appointment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 6.

The *Pioneer* says:—"Time has come when the public will be fully prepared for the announcement that the Government of these provinces has decided upon the appointment of a special officer to take charge of famine operations. Famine conditions are now declared all over these provinces as unmistakeably as in the autumn of 1896 and, in fact, crop failure may probably be considered as even more general than in that disastrous year since even the submontane districts, such as Gondal and Bahraich which escaped lightly then and have an almost unbroken tradition of security, are this season as badly afflicted as any part of the country. When distress reaches these dimensions reason and experience combine to show that it cannot longer be dealt with efficiently as part of the ordinary business of Administration, district by district, adequate and economic famine relief demands the knowledge of the current circumstances and the relative needs of all the districts on one hand and of means and policy of Government on the other. This is only to be attained by having an officer on special duty who can devote himself to visiting all parts of the province as his presence is required and who at the same time can act under the direct inspiration of the head of the Administration. The Officer selected for appointment of Famine Commissioner is Mr. J. S. Campbell, Commissioner of Dumaon, and it will be generally admitted that no better choice could have been made.

"The Memorandum personally drawn up by Sir J. P. Hewett on the situation on the 8th of October is sufficient evidence that as early as the beginning of last month the Lieutenant-Governor had fully made up his mind as to the gravity of the danger ahead and as to how to set about dealing with it.

"Circumstances are bound to alter as time goes on and measures will have to be adapted to meet their changes. Possibly the Lieutenant-Governor may take advantage of the Dubar on the 12th instant to take a fresh review of the state of affairs. But of one thing we may be already sure that the Government will not fall into the mistake of getting behind hand with the requirements of the situation."

THE LATE NAWAB MOHSIN-UL-MULK.

The following is the text of the reply which has been sent to the innumerable messages of condolence on the sad death of the late Nawab:—

"I am directed by the Trustees of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, and also by the Begum Sahiba of the late Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, (may his soul rest in peace) to acknowledge publicly with sincere and heartfelt thanks the innumerable messages of sympathy and condolence which have been received and are still pouring in, from the rulers of the States, from noblemen, from individuals, and from public bodies and associations all over the country.

The Begum Sahiba begs to assure that her personal grief, great as it evidently must be, has been much lightened by the soothing consolation that there are so many kind friends of her late husband whose great abilities and rare attainments are so fully and generally appreciated by all. The Trustees feel grateful to see that the public and the community have universally taken such a large share in the mourning of the irreparable loss sustained by the whole nation, as they should have done. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, was Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's right hand in his life-time and the venerable Nawab became after him the acknowledged leader of the community, the trusted friend of the College and true patriot. His vast abilities and his versatile genius earned for him, when living, the well deserved confidence, both of the public and the Government, and on his sad death it is but just that the whole country should deeply mourn for him in one voice and should acknowledge his great and valuable services and should commemorate his beloved memory in a befitting manner. The Trustees beg most gratefully to submit their humble thanks to the Heads of the Imperial and the various Local Governments and Rulers of the States for their gracious messages of sympathy and condolence and further beg to express their gratitude to H. H. the Nizam's Government for the benevolent grant of pension to Mohsin-ul-Mulk Begum for life, in recognition of the many valuable services rendered by the late Nawab to the Premier State in particular and to the cause of Muhammedan education in general.

M. Muzammilullah Khan,
Offg. Hony. Secretary to the
Trustees, M.A.O. College, Aligarh.

Dated 4th November, 1907.

PLANTERS' MEETING AT KANDY.

The general meeting of the Planters' Association was held on Friday afternoon at the Victoria Commemoration building at 3 p.m. Those present included:—Mr Martin, Chairman, Hon. Mr. E. Rosling, Messrs. W. Forsythe, J. N. Campbell, Joseph Fraser, W. D. Gibbon, E. Turner, J. Westland, G. C. Bliss, Harding, Rollo, Kerr, Wright, Daniel, Sinclair, Roberts, Hodgson Bell, Mee, North, Nicol, Forbes, Eccles, Box, Martin Smith, Chaves, Atkinson, Beachcroft, Giddeu, Webb, Pyper and A. Wardrop, Secretary.

After the usual formalities the Chairman gave a review of the progress of the various industries in Ceylon. Before he touched upon the main subjects he spoke of his holiday during which Mr. Turner had so kindly and efficiently taken the chairmanship. The Planting Member had also come back after a holiday, during which Mr. Gibbon had acted with that charactoristic ability peculiar to him. He was glad to see him looking so well. While reviewing.

The progress of industries, he said he was glad to say the tea crop would be a record one; prices were level and what was more satisfactory was that consumption had caught up supply, and they would now say good-bye to the hard times they had. Coconuts are very satisfactory; while cocoa was good; in fact, prices were such that they recalled the golden days when the enterprise was first taken up. Another matter for congratulation was the victorious manner in which the planters had emerged from the period of disease.

The growth of rubber was good and there was little or no disease, and figures kept up and so it was time to fully equip estates, as the time would come when they would have such prices as would perhaps make substitutes impossible. But he felt certain that if Ceylon grappled with wild rubber Ceylon would emerge victorious. With regard to the campaign in America, he said, that tea was to be had in parts of America where it was previously unknown. The Labour Question had been epitomised in the "Gazette" from which he read figures. Resuming, he said, that other countries were tapping the labour markets which Ceylon looked upon hitherto as their own. He had heard of a Low-country Planters' Association, which happily had been dropped, very properly and very loyally in holding together by their strength. What was necessary was an additional planting member in Council to represent all nationalities. He next spoke of Railways under consideration and the advent of the Governor.

The CHAIRMAN—next announced that the Governor had consented to let Mr. Rosling act till February.

Mr. FORSYTHE—moving an amendment, said he moved that the period be extended. Mr. Turner was going away and so he could not offer himself for election at the expiration of Mr. Rosling's term, so he moved that the Governor be asked to extend the period.

Mr. JOSEPH FRASER—seconded—Carried.

Mr. Rosling—next thanked the meeting for having his term extended. He next vindicated his action with regard to the Shipping Conference.

Mr. Turner—next moved his resolution on the Registration Scheme:—"That this Association approves the draft Registration Scheme, as circulated and empowers the Sub-Committee to complete the details.

Mr. Thomas—seconded, and the meeting went into Committee.

Mr. Edgar Turner speaking to his motion said that this question was one which was continually discussed at Committee meetings. Two sub-Committees had threshed out all the suggestions brought forward, but there was no suggestion which could apply to the whole island. Some were of opinion that legislation would be best. Planters bought up the labour force in the island and consequently the Kangany was benefitted, but registration under the Medical Aid Ordinance of 1880 would stop bolting.

Mr. Turner's resolution was discussed at considerable length in Committee, the chief bone of contention being the impracticability of bringing crimpers to book.

The Chairman suggested adopting it in spite of a great many holes which could be picked in it, but with it all it was practically the best they could have.

On the proposition of Mr C. Tyler, the meeting agreed to delete the words "Draft Registration Scheme" as circulated.

The general meeting carried the resolution.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

"THE MOLLUSC."

Record Salaries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER, 18.

Mr. H. Henry Davies' new play "The Mollusc" is quite a success. One takes it, like the species of mollusc most familiar to the palate, at a single gulp, and feels, as Thackeray said after swallowing his first American oyster, "profoundly thankful." For it is an extremely clever, entertaining, agreeable little play. It may be briefly defined as a somewhat lighter "Tyranny of Tears." The first ingredients are almost exactly the same—a foolish wife, a long-suffering husband, a governess, and a friend. It is not tearfulness that is the wife's besetting feible, but an entirely good-natured, utterly selfish, unconquerable laziness. The theme is worked out with some ingenuity and a great deal of wit, and the actors to whom the four characters are assigned are fitted to a nicety. Miss Mary Moore seems born to play what in the eighteenth century would have been called a fine vaporish lady; Sir Charles Wyndham is quite delightful as the brother from Colorado, who battles in vain (up to the very last moment) with his sister's "moluscry"; Mr. Sam Sothern is excellent as the patient husband; and Miss Elaine Inescourt makes a striking success as the charming governess. In Miss Inescourt, Sir Charles Wyndham has made a real discovery. Her delivery is sometimes a little formal and over-emphatic, but she has sincerity, simplicity and charm.

VARIETIES.

Good little boys and girls and their deserving grown-up friends and relations who make it a rule to go to the Hippodrome at Christmas time will be interested to learn something about the new show which the nice, kind gentlemen of the establishment are preparing for their estertainment on Boxing Day and thereafter. In the first place, the spectacle is to be called "Honeyland" and, in order to give it a narrative interest, a very pleasant young gentleman named F. Neville has written a story about a beautiful Queen Bee who sends two of her subjects out into the world to find the sweetest honey that ever was. While these two bees are buzzing around the leafy lanes and flowered hedgerows of July they see a little boy and a little girl wandering hand in hand through the country. "There," says one bee to the other, "is surely the sweetest thing in all the wide world—the love of little children for flowers. Let us take them to the Queen, for Creation can yield no sweeter possession than this" So the bees take the children back with them to Honeyland, and there and then the revels and rejoicings commence.

A HONEYCOMB.

One scene in "Honeyland" will be exceedingly novel. This will show the comb and the cells in which the bees are working, and will be large enough to fill the Hippodrome stage, while the arena is, by a device which it would not be fair to explain, to be turned into a huge honey-pot, in which it will seem that the mass of sugary yellow fills the entire space in front of the stalls. Bees have to fly, and so a clever German gentleman has been engaged to prepare and rehearse a flying ballet, during the course of which dozens of beautiful ladies with coloured bodies and gossamer wings will be buzzing and humming around the stalls and dress circle. Also there is to be a "sensation" in "Honeyland," but those who could say just what that is to consist of very wisely decline to do so. After all, you cannot blame them, people are so careless; they pick up things and put them in their own shows without thinking, and then—as was the case not long ago with an important American musical comedy—you have to set to work and turn out something new. It should be added that the author of "Honeyland" will to some extent found his story upon the well-known and delightful book "The Life of the Bee."

RECORD SALARIES.

It is the custom (closely observed nowadays) when the engagement of a great star is announced to add for the information of the public that he or she has been secured "at the greatest salary ever paid," etc. Now does anyone really believe that the average reader is in the faintest degree impressed by any such statement? Would the ordinary man or woman think any the more or any the less of an artist because it has been said that he or she was receiving £5 or £500 per week? These tit-bits of preliminary prattle may conceivably bring a few extra people to the opening performance, but, as the Americans expressively put it, "you must have the goods." There the salary does not amount to a row of pins in the judgment of your audiences. If the turn is right it will be talked about: if it is not it will justly be forgotten.

"SISTERS AND LADIES" WANTED.

Who has ever witnessed a matinee for the trial of amateur talent without a pang of pity for the hopeless failures? Well, there are to be two more of these matinees—and at the Hackney Empire on Thursday, Nov. 7th, and another at Shepherd's Bush Empire on Nov. 14th. Mr. Stoll says that good "sister" and Lady turns are badly wanted (one recalls the Sisters Jonghmann, Leamar, Bilton, Hawthorne, and Levey as examples of success in this branch) and ladies who are either sisters in reality or who may desire to earn money as such are invited to attend at the establishments named on the day preceding the dates mentioned so that they may have the benefit of what is officially termed an "exhaustive rehearsal." This time no one is to go away grumbling because the lighting was wrong, the scenery ill-set, or the band chaotic, and (Oh, joyous yet fearsome warning!) originality is to be the keynote of all, and "the curtain will not rise upon anyone who has copied somebody else's business." This appears to be a sound effort to justify the term variety entertainment.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The London Scottish went under at Wandsworth Common, but only after a great match in which they experienced the irreparable misfortune of losing their captain in the first quarter of an hour. J. D. Young damaged his foot in some open play, and though he made an effort to go on again he had to give up.

This man short in the scrummage made a very big difference to the Scottish, who, although they stuck to their guns, splendidly right through the game, would very likely have found the full complement of forwards capable of turning the match.

Two goals and a try to a mark goal rather exaggerated the difference in the merits of the play; but on the day, the Harlequins certainly deserved to win. What could have surpassed in defence the wonderful tackling of Birkett and Stoop? Who could have executed a more brilliant run than that by Birkett which led to the Harlequins gaining the lead?

These were the most brilliant characteristics in a game that was full of excellence, and were exalted even when remembering the two movements that produced the Harlequins tries by Lewis and Eberle in the second half of the game.

In spite of all the grand work done by G. D. Roberts, the international, the Harlequins' scrummage play never approached the standard of the Scottish. Until the last twenty minutes the Scottish forwards were continually getting the ball, and it was by magnificent tackling that the Harlequins kept ahead. Sibree played splendidly to Stoop, and Stoop was everywhere.

AMATEUR FOOTBALL.

Since its institution twenty years ago by the late Sir Reginald Hanson, the London Charity Cup competition has provided the best football played under the auspices of the London Association.

Confined to the eight best clubs in the district, the contest has always produced keen rivalry. Regarding selection as an honourable distinction, the clubs concerned have always striven to their utmost ability to obtain possession of the trophy.

Unhappily, as the outcome of the split, clubs like the Casuals, Old Malvernians, Old Carthusians, and New Crusaders no longer remain eligible, and it has been impossible to adequately fill their places. Nunhead, Bromley, and Upton Park do not bear comparison with the teams mentioned in attractiveness to the general public, and to be as successful financially as in the past the competition must rely largely upon the local support of the clubs concerned.

NUNHEAD'S GOOD VICTORY.

Winning by 3 goals to 1, Nunhead caused some surprise, but their victory over Croydon Common had proved them a side of considerable ability, and they were in no degree flattered by the result.

In defence and attack they were the superior side, but they had to work very hard for their victory, the home team keeping up a splendid pace and showing no mean skill. But in no particulars were they quite so finished as their conquerors.

R. C.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE SOUTHERN RECEIVERSHIP RUMOURS.

Cuban Railways as Investments.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

The state of our southern railway companies is bad enough, but they seem almost to be enjoying abounding prosperity compared with the Southern Railway of the United States. Among the other troubles of the American market a good deal of anxiety has been caused to holders of the stocks of this Southern Company by the repeated suggestions of and approaching receivership. Certainly the financial position is seriously disturbing, and a receivership is by no means an impossible contingency. Early in this year the road was sorely in need of funds, and 15,000,000 dollars of three-year 5-per-cent. notes—these notes again!—were sold at a considerable discount, and the prospect of their maturity does not improve the financial outlook. In the last half-year's declaration the dividend on the preferred was cut down from 2 1/2 to 1¼ dollars, and to pay even this reduced rate the surplus earnings had to be dipped into. In 1906-7 the gross earnings increased by about 3,000,000 dollars, but the balance over fixed charges declined from 5,229,000 dollars to 2,290,000 dollars—a remarkable illustration of the manner in which the big profits of American railroads take wings and fly away. For July and August last a further decline in net earnings of 280,000 dollars was shown in spite of a gross increase of 785,000 dollars. Causes for the decline are higher cost of labour and materials, increasing taxes, and legislative interference with revenue. The worst feature of all is that in 1906-7 the fixed charges were over 80 per cent. of the net revenue, and in 1907-8 the former will be materially increased. Recently some projected heavy outlays on improvements were cancelled for lack of funds. In 1893 the system passed into receivers' hands, when it was reorganised by Messrs. Morgan. An American authority, Mr. Carl Snyder, who recently wrote on the railroads, says of the Southern: "As for 120,000,000 dollars of Common, it has the distinction of being the largest amount of pure water shown by any railway in the United States." All this being the case, it is possible to advise holders of the Common stock to keep it in hope of improvement; it seems better to sell it even at its present low level.

So much active speculation has recently been carried on in the securities of the Havana Railways that special interest is lent to the accounts of the two companies, both of which are holding their meetings on Thursday. The United Railways of the Havara and Regla Warehouses Company is almost starting afresh, as it absorbed two other companies last year. Its receipts for the year amounted to £1,233,645, and the expenditure to £686,240, being at the moderate rate of 55·63. The sum available for dividend is £322,000, out of which 5 per cent. is paid on the ordinary stock, requiring £238,000 leaving a margin of £84,000. This is disposed of by transferring £50,000 to reserve, £6,000 to cover damage done by insurgents, £15,000 to general renewals account, and £13,000 carried forward. The company has had difficulties to contend with, as one of these items suggests, in the way of a revolutionary outbreak in the territory it serves, and at the present moment it is confronted with a strike of its employees. That has depressed the price of the ordinary, which after standing at one time during this year at 118, is now quoted 84¾. The strike will doutless come to an end, as all such contests must; and in view of the large margin of net earnings above the present rate of dividend, and of the promising developments in prospect when the immediate difficulties have been overcome, the yield of 5 1/2 per cent. makes the stock an attractive speculative investment. The Western Railway of Havana shows an increase of £20,965 in receipts earned at a cost of £9,071. The disposable balance is £63,849, out of which a final dividend is declared making 7 per cent. for the year—the same rate as was paid for 1905-6. That leaves a margin of £28,649, of which 18,000 is put to reserve, making a total of £30,000, £2,000 to Fire Insurance Fund, and £8,649 is carried forward. This also appears to be a progressive undertaking, as several extensions are projected into rich districts, and on account of this it is proposed to create £100,000 new share capital. Existing shareholders may possibly secure precedence and some profit in the allotment of this capital, though no statement is made on the point. The shares are quoted at 13½, and give a return, allowing for the dividend, of 5 7/8 per cent.

It is generally conceded that commercial conditions in Egypt have undergone a marked improvement during the past month or two. The reckless overtrading that led to suspensions among import firms and to an enormous piling up of stocks—amounting to nearly 42 per cent. increase in Manchester goods in bond between April and August—has given way to a quiet flow of prudent and steady business. Not a few merchants of old standing are gradually reverting to the system of four months' credit, which, while trade was unduly inflated, had developed into seven months' credit. We learn from our Alexandria correspondent that that the coal trade is similarly emerging from an uncomfortable situation, as the pressure exerted by merchants has induced buyers in the interior to produce cash in fulfilment of engagements that they were previously disposed to repudiate. The circumstance illustrates the remark made by a trader the other day:—"Has the crisis depleted Egypt of its wealth? Far from it. The country is overflowing with money, notwithstanding that appearances seem to belie it." As a matter of fact, while the effects of the crisis are wearing off, a salutary commercial lesson remains, and no doubt need be felt, but that a more wholesome spirit will prevail in Egyptian trade henceforward. The banks have had their lesson as well as their customers, and bankers may be relied upon to watch over the commercial and financial concerns of the country more prudently than in the past. Their immediate task is to heal by skilful management the sores left by the panic and the succeeding depression. A useful reform in the country's financial business is the change introduced whereby the proceeds of the land tax will, instead of accumulating in the provincial treasuries, be deposited at the moment of collection with the many agencies of the National Bank by whose means the circulation will be kept constantly replenished, and the disturbance to the currency be reduced to a minimum. As a symptom of a possible industrial revival it is announced that a cargo of Batavia sugar cane is due this week to the Account of the Egyptian "Sucreries et Raffineries." It is the first consignment received in Egypt since that Company fell into difficulties.

A favourable account of the progress of the cotton crop during the month of September is sent by Messrs. Bashinsky and Co., of Troy. They write:—"We have had variable weather, with a sufficiency of rain and moderate temperatures. There are no complaints of shedding, nor any more complaints of rust than usual at this time of the year. Good deal of the late crop is still green, and while farmers report that this cotton has stopped producing, we are inclined to the opinion that with a favourable and prolonged Indian summer an addition to the yield is probable. There are the usual complaints of disappointing yield that we hear every year; but we are as yet not willing to give to these reports full credence. While it is true that the light lands may not be up to the yield of last year the stiff lands in this section show up so much better, that on the whole the total yield will be satisfactory. It should be remembered that comparisons this year are made with conditions previous to last year's storm. That the storm destroyed a great percentage of last year's crop cannot be questioned. But with the storm period fairly out of the way there is nothing to apprehend at present except frost and not until the frost period has passed will it be possible to place a reliable estimate on the out-turn of the crop. Picking has been much interfered with by rains recently and marketing has been retarded. The demand has not been very eager but there is a considerable short interest in spot cotton which takes care of all the offerings and tends to keep spot prices steady."

On the other hand Messrs. Eisenhauer and Co., of New Orleans, continue to intimidate us with assurances of scarcity. They point out that the ginners' report is the smallest ever published and the condition report of 6.77 the lowest since 1906, when the crop was only 10,000,000 bales (of course upon a much smaller acreage). The planter, they say, "appears to be determined to hold for higher prices, knowing full well that the crop is short and that the world needs his cotton, even at much higher prices, and that with a little patience he will come to his reward." This year, moreover, "the farmer has the patriotic assistance of the numerous small banks in the country and the many new warehouses built all over the South, and it is only a question of a short time when a realisation of this new order of things will fill with indignation the bear speculator and the buyer of the actual stuff who so long have had everything their own way." This is all very fine, but in the meantime the indignation is more probably felt by the planter who, in accordance with such advice, has

SPORTING NEWS.

SPORTING NOTES.

FOOTBALL.

The Senior Football League of the Royal Scots is creating no little interest just now at Colaba. It is played on the American system and, though the table is only half through, the "A" and "H" Companies stand best. "A" are in front owing to having won four out of five games, but "H" have won three out of three. The table so far stands as under :—

"Murray" League. Senior Football. Head Quarter Units. The Royal Scots.

Company.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals For.	Goals Against.	Points.
Band	4	1	2	1	1	2	3
"A" Company.. ..	5	4	1	..	10	2	8
"E" Company.. ..	6	..	5	1	1	13	1
"F" Company.. ..	2	1	1	..	1	3	2
"H" Company ..	3	3	..	..	8	0	6

BILLIARDS.

By the last Australian Mail I was fortunate enough to hear from Inman, the great billiard player, of the probability of his visit to Bombay. "Melbourne" Inman may be expected to arrive here in February, a time when our Season will be at its height, and we may consequently expect some rare exhibitions of the game. He has just concluded a most successful tour in Australia where, judging from the newspapers, he has shewn them something worth seeing. It is some years since John Roberts was in Bombay, and all enthusiasts will welcome the arrival of a man who is undoubtedly one of the finest exponents of the game in the world.

There are still rumours of a visit to this country by the even better known Stevenson, but when he is to arrive is not known—or at any rate not made public.

A meeting between the two would be a veritable treat for Bombayites but something one could not reasonably expect. As it takes our local champions all their time to knock up a thirty or forty break in the ordinary course of events, it will be hard to find anyone to make either of these cracks extend, except under a huge handicap which would be hard to fix

HOCKEY.

The only sporting event of interest nowadays in our Presidency is the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament in Poona, for which three local teams have entered. The R. G. A. being early out of it leaves the Royal Scots and Customs and, if one may judge by practice games, the latter should be the more dangerous. During the last fortnight or so on the Cooperage they have won every game they have played, beating the Scots by 3-0, the R. G. A. 5-1, and a Parsi team easily last Saturday. They went very close last year, it will be remembered, and it would only be what they deserve for training out of Season were they to win this time. Recently the Scots went to Deolali to train and are sure to give a good account of themselves.

REX.

THE MOTOR UNION TRIALS.

End of the Preliminary Canter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tired and worn at the end of the day after a two hundred mile run safely negotiated by the 14-16 Argyll car, it is not possible to dilate at length on the experiences of the survey run, in company, over the first course, so I must have details till your next issue. Meantime, of the six cars that started the issue has been as follows :—

Returned to Bombay (1).—The 14-16 h.-p. Argyll driven by Mr. W. Thorburn Lord carrying Mr. N. M. Marshall, Honorary Secretary, and Mr. C. Arthur Ellis ; (2) 30 h.-p. Richard Brasier carrying the Hon. Mr. G. O. Dunn, F. R. Hill, D. Johnstone, W. Harper, Mr. T. Dawson driving, and (3) 10 h.-p. Gladitor driven by Mr. T. Wilson conveying Mr. Chinoy.

The 20 h.-p. Brown, driven by Mr. F. B. Stewart and carrying Messrs. Taylor, and P. Stewart, was the fourth of the cars which left Mahableshwar this morning, but having had tyre troubles did not proceed beyond Poona.

The 35 h.-p. Richard Brasier is still at Satara with Messrs. T. D. Parry, Damenes and Gerard, and also the 20 h.-p. Belsize with Captain T. Duff Blair, Dr. Hugo and Mr. Cotterell both waiting there since 6 p.m, on Monday for inner tubes and tyres.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 6.

To-day 3rd Sappers and Miners from Kirkee met and defeated the Lincolns from Kamptee by 3 goals to 1.

The Customs from Bombay beat the Small Arms Ammunition Factory team by 2 goals to 1. Both the games were full of spirit.

MADRAS HUNT HOUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 6.

An epidemic has broken out among the pack of hounds recently imported for the Madras Hunt. It is feared that even if the pack can be saved there will be no hunting before Christmas.

LUCKNOW RACES.

Final Entries for Army Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 6.

The final entries for the Army Cup meeting show a record of over four hundred and twenty horses entered, the stables represented being as far north as Peshawar and as far south as Bangalore, whilst Calcutta and Bombay entered a number of horses.

The final entries for the Army Cup are :—Major Gibbs' Lodestar II and Mr. T. R. Badger's Woordie-Major.

There are now twenty-two entries for this race.

Owing to the absence of rain the Course is not good and steps are being taken to water it up to the seven furlongs.

THE Grand Ducal Government of Oldenburg have expelled from Oldenburg territory one hundred Austrian subjects as undesirable aliens. All of them were working men, who behaved themselves decorously, earned regular wages, and otherwise conducted themselves as respectable members of the community.

MR. J. A. OSBORNE, the owner of the Fort Francis "Times," Manitoba, who has returned from an exploring expedition in the country between Labrador and James Bay, states that the inhabitants have become cannibals owing to an utter absence of game, of which the people usually have abundant supplies.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept. 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

AN ENGINE-DRIVER'S MIND.

Reflections on the Shrewsbury Accident.

BY KEIGHLEY SNOWDEN,

What is the psychology of such oversights by express drivers as appear to have caused the terrible accidents at Salisbury, Grantham, and Shrewsbury, and former mishaps like them ? It is worth to understand. Is there any possibility that a driver in good health and in possession of all his faculties, a man chosen for his proved trustworthiness during many years, should sometimes make these formidable oversights ? At Shrewsbury, a man ignored four signals at Grantham, two ; at Salisbury, a curve that he knew well, which the regulations required him to take slowly. No explandon of their doing these things has been found. At Salisbury and Grantham the brakes were in order, the weather was clear, nothing and nobody but the drivers apparently to blame. Must we assume either illness or recklessness on their parts, occurring quite unexpectedly? Or is there a simpler possibility, inherent in the normal conditions of express driving—something that makes it, under these conditions, never absolutely safe ? And, if so, are the conditions the best conditions possible ?

It is necessary to consider first precisely what an express driver has to do. Broadly stated, he has, of course, two duties—to watch the signals and to keep time. The first affects his safety and that of his train, the second his livelihood only. But the duty of keeping time is at once more difficult and more an insistent necessity than the other. Let us see what it involves. It must be done with due economy of coal, due attention to the water feed, and due care of a costly machine. He is judged by these things as well as by his success in running well and his experience and sobriety; and if he neglected them, he would not continue to be a first-class driver, with a first-class driver's wage. They are a continuous preoccupation. The line has inclines stations, curves and other things which modify the engine's pace and use of steam, and for each of these accidents of the road he prepares by adjusting the supply of coal and water to them. An experienced fireman knows them all well enough to need little oversight, but the driver is responsible. Wind, rain, snow, frost, and other conditions of weather make very sensible differences in the demand upon locomotive power. It is not unusual for a side-wind to cause an extra ton of coal to be used in a run of 200 miles or so. Every check from the signals makes a difference, too. The driver's control of his mate is an affair of nods and motions of the hand, very simple indications ; but it involves thought. He is always watching the steam-gauge and the water-gauge, and estimating the quantity of coal on the fire.

What is involved, besides, in running to time ? The driver is furnished with a time sheet, showing the minute at which he ought to pass every station or signal-box on the road ; and when he refers to his watch at these points he must enter on the time-sheet the actual minute at which he does pass them. This is done for his own protection against blame for such delays as are no fault of his, because delays due to bad driving are punishable. Fines may be imposed for them. He keeps the record against that of a similar time-sheet filled up by the guard of the train and against the time-sheets kept by signalmen.

It will be seen that an express driver has much more to do than stand with his hands on the levers and watch the signals and the road. His look-out is in any case intermittent. And when one comes to consider the relative degrees of attention that he normally pays to this various occupations, it is evident, I think, that he is likely at times to be more absorbed in his running and the record of it than in the look-out. It must be remembered that an express driver expects a clear road. The theory is that it should be always kept for him. Unforeseen checks are rare, He knows, of course, that inattention may mean death, but he is alive after five-and-twenty years or more of driving, and not at all nervous. His vigilance is a habit much more than a Conscious exercise of will and forethought. Considerations of danger apart—and in this connection they may almost be dismissed, as normal and therefore insufficient to cause apprehensions—vigilance is more a matter of habit with express drivers, and less a matter of will and forethought than with drivers of stopping trains, who expect all sorts of lets and hindrances. It must be so. On the other hand, the road being clear for them, they are under stricter liability than other drivers to keep time. That becomes their main preoccupation. It is not troubled by any idea that fast running is more dangerous than slow running. It is anxious in itself, for quite other reasons—the reasons connected with their employment, wages, reputation, and sense of duty. And, as I have sufficiently shown, perhaps, it is a preoccupation extremely busy—too busy altogether to allow a man with the liveliest sense of apprehension in the world to keep an uninterrupted look-out. The case is that of a man who expects to make his journey safely, who has probably missed a signal often, and who is passing signals at such a speed where they are close together that, to be sure of seeing them all, he ought to have nothing else to do than watch out. It is only when the weather is bad for seeing well that he can be imagined as as very anxious, and specially diverted from his main preoccupation.

In these circumstances I do not think it can be said that the accidents at Salisbury, Grantham, and Shrewsbury are either inexplicable or strange. What has been strange, rather, is disposition of those who are responsible for ascertaining, if possible, the causes of railway accidents to ignore this human factor. But that, too, an instance of habit—of mere routine. It has been assumed that, as one driver was able in the beginning to attend to everything when train ran slowly one driver serves quite well in all circumstances. The additions to the requirements made of him have been so gradual, and the additions to mechanical precautions for safety have been so many and ingenious, that the human factor has escaped consideration *de nove*. When Board of Trade inquiries arrive at the human factor by a process of eliminating others, we say, "Inexplicable !" It is, however, hardly probable that, if railways could have come into existence as they are to-day, one driver and a stoker would have been supposed an adequate manning for an engine running at sixty miles an hour. It would have been said, no doubt, that one man should be the responsible driver like a ship's Captain on his bridge ; another should be the engineer, and a third should do the manual labour with the engineer's occasional help, as need might arise.

There is, of course, a possible alternative to better manning, namely, the general adoption of some system of automatic signalling, if any such system can be trusted absolutely against breakdowns. There are several systems of the kind on trial. The Great Western Company with the Board of Trade's approval, is about to make extensive use of one of them on main lines. But only time and trial can show, for certain, whether they are more trustworthy than the look-out which they must tend to make perfunctory :—"Pall Mall Gazette"

POSSIBILITIES OF A SECOND MUTINY.

People in England, and especially people who lived in India in 1857, are a bit apt to get unduly alarmed when any one breathes the possibility of a second Mutiny, and asserts that Mr. Keir Hardie is doing his best to bring one about. Out here we do not find our pulses going one beat quicker when they talk of a Mutiny. The affair would be troublesome, it would be the cause of a very considerable dislocation of trade, because everyone would stop chasing rupees and become a volunteer *pro tem*; but it would not be the serious affair that it was in 75. One has only to look at the railway map of India to understand why it is that the things of 1857 could never be repeated in 1907. Anyone with any knowledge of the rearrangement of the Indian Army, and we speak particularly of the Native Army, knows that things are not to-day as they were then, and that the same danger would not exist, even supposing the entire Native Army revolted. Ammunition difficulties are as much in the way of a successful campaign of mutineers as are railway communications ; and those who go so white about the gills in England at the mere mention of the word "mutiny," are a bit too ready to overlook such very practical and stubborn difficulties.

A second Mutiny would, of course, mean that we should have to skip a season's racing ; all the Viceroy's Cup frocks would have to be countermanded or tinned up till their fair-wearers got home to Ascot or Goodwood ; the Championship Polo Tournament would have to be postponed till after the Lucknow Spring Meeting (we give the revolt, you see, only a very few months) ; and last but not least the Calcutta Light Horse would have to learn how to kill a sheep, cut him up into mutton chops and saddles, and also how to pitch a shelter tent and load a mule that does not want to be loaded. A Mutiny, in fact, when one comes to look it squarely in the face, would be,

A RATHER PLEASANT CHANGE.

It would possibly take a bit more squashing than a Beadon Square riot, or even a Tibetan-Grand Lama but it would not be so tough as heaps and heaps of the little jobs our troops have times and again had to do on the frontier. The mutineers and the revolting populace would, we think, find that the boot would be on the other leg this time. They had their innings in 1857, and did not play the strictest cricket either ; in 1907 we should get our innings, play the game absolutely, but pile up the very dickens of a score, and smite exceedingly hard. The first people who would cry "hold enough !" would be our friends in Bengal, who are at present so anxious to throw off the oppressor's yoke, and are making themselves supremely ridiculous by their childish behaviour and their bombastic talk about "the time having arrived for deeds and not words."

No ! the Mutiny Bogey does not frighten those who live in India, so much as it does those who live out of it and have not lived here since the dark days when we were indeed benighted and the rali head in Bengal was at Ranegunge !

RAILWAY TRAINS AND BRAKES.

The Need for a Searching Inquiry.

When one has known intimately for a number of years the scene of some great disaster, it is only natural that the latter should be brought home to one with peculiar force, say the "Pall Mall Gazette." The present writer is very familiar with Shrewsbury Station and his first impression hearing the early details of the terrible catastrophe now connected with it was the irony of the event. For he remembers the time not long distant when Shrewsbury was the most dangerous station in England. Not only were resources grossly overtaxed by a plethora of trains, but, the approaches were by sharp curves, the platform narrow the body of the station as dark as a cellar, and turn-tables studded the running tracks ; while, to crown all, passengers were permitted—nay, encouraged—to cross the line from one platform to another, amid a constant succession of shunting operations. Yet during the period when Shrewsbury was a bottle-neck of traffic, and, from the traveller's point of view, a nightmare of anarchy and confusion, not a single fatal accident occurred. Eventually—viz., between the years 1893 and 1904—the station was entirely rebuilt at a cost of £200,000, and transformed into a thoroughly well-appointed and ingeniously designed arterial junction. Only one old drawback defied the engineers, namely, the readjustment of the very sharp curve round which the North-Western line from Crewe enters the northern end of the station. The land was not available to make this curve less acute. The completion of all these improvements—for the finishing touches were put to them only the other day—has been signalised by one of the most appalling train wrecks of modern days.

At the time of writing everything points to the probability the Shrewsbury accident will be classified as one of those mysterious disasters of which the following are types :—

July, 1903 : Glasgow and South Western Railway (automatic vacuum brake). St. Enoch station.—Excursion train entering terminus fails to stop, and collides with buffer stops. 16 deaths.

July, 1906 : London and South Western Railway (automatic vacuum brake).—American boat train wrecked on Salisbury curve. 28 deaths.

September, 1906 : Great Northern Railway (automatic vacuum brake).—Train fails to stop at Grantham station and is wrecked on curve beyond. 13 deaths.

The cause of the above three accidents is quite clear—excessive speed on a part of the line unsuited for fast running, sharp curves in the case of Grantham and Salisbury which brought about derailment, as was only to be expected a dead-end at Glasgow, which resulted in a severe collision, followed by telescoping. Very probably the cause of Shrewsbury will be found to have been excessive speed round a notoriously sharp and dangerous curve.

But, despite the Board of Trade inquiries, we are still in the dark, as far as Glasgow, Granthm and Salisbury are concerned, as to how the excessive speed came to be indulged in. Why did the driver of the American boat expressed tear through Salisbury at seventy miles per hour when he knew thirty miles per hour to be the official speed restriction dictated by safety? Why did the driver of the Scotch expres fail to stop at Grantham? The drivers and firmen of both trains were killed, and so first-hand evidence relating to each accident was not forthcoming. The driver and fireman of the Bristol express likewise are killed. Are we never to know why this latter train rounded the well-known curve at Shrewsbury at such dangerous speed as appears to be the case ?

The accident at Glasgow was officially attributed to momentary aberration or forgetfulness on the part of the driver, although the inspecting officer of the Board of Trade admitted that this was not a wholly satisfactory conclusion. The driver, who survived, confessed that he was taken by surprise by the shortness of the bay, into which the train was turned, but was positive that he had applied his vacuum brake, "hard on," in ample time to avert a collison, and that the mechanism mysteriously failed to answer expectations. The platform in question was entered by a sharp curve. The brake had worked perfectly well at the previous stopping place a very short distance away, and experiment made with it after the accident proved quite satisfactory.

It is assumed that the Salisbury driver was guilty of recklessness, and that the Grantham one lost his head or his way. Surely these are the least satisfactory explanation that can be put forward. We are asked to believe that first-class enginemen, with years of experience, knowing every inch of the road, and whose fitness for duty is carefully watched, deliberately risk their lives, or are subject to sudden fits of mental aberration. Will this extraordinary argument do duty again for Shrewsbury, if no further light be thrown upon that accident than illuminated Salisbury and Grantham ?

Now to expound a theory which is entertained by some prominent and trustworthy engineers and practical railwaymen. Let Shrewsbury be made the occasion for a searching scrutiny into the action of the automatic vacuum brake under certain circumstances. This is the fourth great railway accident of a similar nature which has happened within the last four years to trains equipped with this form of brake. The theory is as follows—that the ball valve in the vacuum brake can under certain circumstances be so displaced as to allow air to be slowly admitted to the vacuum chamber above the piston and thereby impair or lose the efficiency of the brake. The governing circumstances are that the train needs to be travelling at high speed and that the brakes be applied on a curve of sufficiently short radius so that centrifugal forces prevent the return of the ball valve to its seat or that undue oscillation over a crossover or sharp curve may release the brakes by means of the hand releasement owing to the influence of the same centrifugal forces.

The remedy is said to be simple and inexpensive—viz., to reduce the diameter of the valve so that the ball has practically no room in which to stray or to adapt the ball to rest which is the month of the tube in a vertical position. Either would prevent centrifugal force having any detaining action on the ball valve. Some time back the North-Western Company discarded the longitudinal ball valve as unsafe, and adopted the vertical. The ill-fated Shrewsbury train is described as a North-Western one, but it was, however, mainly composed of Great Western coaches, which are larger and heavier.

When this theory was first mooted by the "Railway Gazette" a few months ago, an attempt was made to discredit it by allegations to the effect that it was put forward by parties interested in a rival system of braking. That is the worst of the fierce war between the air and vacuum systems, which has raged in this country for the past forty years—no kind of criticism is accepted as bona-fide. It was further asserted in defence of the vacuum brake that to obtain the dangerous effects alleged a train would have to travel at eighty miles per hour round sharper curves than exist on any British railway. However, two important facts leaked out—viz., that the fault had been corrected in new equipments, and that the obsolete from of ball-check valve had not been issued for some years. But what about the old equipments ? Have they all been altered by the companies in possession of them ? Assuming that the drivers of the Glasgow, Salisbury, Grantham, and Shrewsbury trains had applied their brakes in due course, might not the efficiency of the brakes have been suddenly impaired by centrifugal forces set up by the curve or oscillation ?

HEIRESS'S ELOPEMENT.

A New Jersey Romance.

A FLUTTER of excitement has been caused in New York by the elopement of Miss Helen Maloney, an heiress to millions. She seems to have married a young Englishman named Samuel Clarkson, and the pair are supposed to be passengers on the "Majestic," which sailed for Liverpool on Oct. 3. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Martin Maloney, of Ballangarry, Springlake, New Jersey, who invented the gasolene burner in the early seventies, and who has indirectly made a huge fortune in the Standard Oil Company.

While he was with President Roosevelt at St. Louis Mrs. Maloney took the train at all speed from Balangarry to New York, and announced her daughter's elopement, and sought the aid of the newspapers in discovering her whereabouts. It appears that Miss Maloney met Mr. Clarkson while travelling in Europe last summer. A correspondence followed her return to America, and Mr. Clarkson was invited to visit his Transatlantic friends, which invitation he accepted with alacrity. Beyond saying that he is an Englishman of good family and ample means, Mrs. Maloney declined to sing his praises or further to establish his identity. He had been staying for some weeks at the New Jersey home, which in its general character is almost an exact replica of the White House, Washington, and he accompanied Miss Maloney and her maid on a shopping expedition to New York. When the maid returned without the pair the mother jumped to the conclusion that they had eloped. Her surmise proved correct, for two days later she received a letter from her daughter saying : "Sam and I are married. The ceremony was performed by a Catholic priest by dispensation. We both objected to pomp and ceremony, so we decided that it was best to marry without any fuss. We know you well forgive us."

Mr. Maloney is a prominent Catholic, and his charities to the Church are most generous. It is stated that Archbishop Farley gave the dispensation which preceded the marriage, which was performed by a high Catholic dignitary in this city. Both Mr and Mrs. Maloney declare that they have not the slightest objection to a British son-in-law, and have despatched marconigrams in the hope of picking up the Majestic, begging the couple to return and finish their honeymoon at Ballangarry. The family are staying at the Waldorf Astoria awaiting developments.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 6.

Decidedly disturbed conditions still prevail off the extreme south and south-east of the Peninsula. The rainfall has accordingly been widespread in the south of India and moderate to heavy cloud now extends over the southern half of the Peninsula. Except for a few light falls of rain in the north of the north-east of India, the weather has been dry elsewhere.

In Burma no rain is reported and the skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture and the temperature is approximately normal.

In the north-east of India and Orissa, light falls of rain occurred in Shillong, Tezpur and Darjeeling and light to moderate cloud persists in the north-eastern districts, while the skies remain clear in the rest of the division. Humidity is in slight excess in North Bihar and no defect in Chota Nagpur and the adjacent districts and normal elsewhere, while the temperature is normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, the skies are free from cloud, the air contains the average quantity of moistute in East Central Provinces and in the extreme north-west of the United Provinces, but remains considerably drier than usual elsewhere, while the temperature is high in the Central Provinces and West Central India and normal in the rest of the division.

In the north-west of India, no cloud is reported. Humidity is generally normal or in defect and the temperature nearly normal.

In the Peninsula, rainfall has been nearly general in the south of India. Pamban records ¾ inch, Negapatam 1, Cuddalore, Trichinopoly, Salem and Ootacamund ½, and Kodaikanal, Coimbatore and Mysore ¾ inch. The skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the southern half of the Peninsula and lightly clouded elsewhere. The normal quantity of moisture is present in the air exeept in the north of Bombay and Deccan but in the rest of the Peninsula normal temperature conditions prevail.

Forecast :—Local rain is probable in the southern half of the Peninsula and a few falls in Assam.

The summary of the general weather conditions in India during October last, to-day issued by the Metorological Department, shows that on the mean of the whole country the month's rainfall was 52 per cent. below normal. The weather was thus nearly as dry as in the corresponding period of 1896. Outside Burma, owing to the deficiency in rainfall, the temperature was almost everywhere higher than usual.

Snow has begun this year unusually early in Afghanistan. A fall, a foot deep, occurred at Kabul on the 21st ultimo.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 6th November was 29·904. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 11ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F, will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 6th November 1907, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—No rain has fallen in this district. The wind direction was calm throughout the district. The sky is clear and the air is damper than usual at Lahore and Sirsa and slightly drier at Delhi. Both day and night temperatures were from 2° to 6° in excess of normal throughout the district.

United Provinces.—This district has been rainless. Calms and south-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is clear and the amount of moisture in the atmosphere is much less than usual. Day temperature was 3°. to 6°. hotter than usual throughout the district while the night temperature was 3°. cooler at Cawnpore and Allahabad and 1°. to 2°. warmer at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—No rain is reported from these districts. The direction of air movement is north-easterly at Karachi and Jaipur and north-westerly at Ajmer. The sky is clear. Yesterday's maximum was 3° to 4° in excess of normal in Rajputana and at Jacobabad and the minimum 7° at Ajmer. The saturation in the atmosphere is in excess of normal at Ajmer and Jacobabad but elsewhere it is considerably less than usual.

Guzarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—These districts have been rainless. Calms and north-easterly south-easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is almost free from clouds. Day temperature was from 3° to 6° hotter than usual throughout these districts and the night temperature was normal at Bhuj and Rajkot, 3° cooler at Veraval and Bhavnagar Para and 2° to 7° warmer elsewhere. There is nearly the usual amount of moisture in the air at Veraval, Deesa, Neemuch and Bhuj but elsewhere it is less than usual.

Central Provinces.—This district has had no rain. Calms and north-easterly or south-easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is clear and the amount of moisture in the atmosphere is less than usual. Day temperature was 4° to 7° higher than usual throughout the district and the night temperature was 5° to 8° warmer at Saugor, Hoshangabad, Akola and Amraoti.

Konkan.—No rain has fallen. Calms and easterly or south-easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is moderately clouded throughout the district and the air contains the average amount of moisture at Karwar but elsewhere it is less than usual. Weather during the day time was 2° to 5° warmer than usual throughout the district and the night temperature was normal at Ratnagiri and 2° to 3° warmer in all other places.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—This district has been rainless. Calms and south-easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is clear at Malegaon and Ahmednagar and is lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Yesterday's maximum was 3° to 8° in excess of normal throughout the district and the night temperature was normal at Ahmednagar, 2° cooler at Poona and 1° to 4° warmer in all other places. The air is considerably drier than usual at Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Poona and Bijapur but eslewhere it contains nearly the usual amount of saturation.

General Remarks.—An area of abnormally low pressure lies on and off the West Coast to the south of Karwar where weather is in an unsettled condition, weather will remain more or less cloudy in the Konkan and over Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.

N. LESLIE,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dolka Railway for the week ending 14th September last, amounted to Rs. 1,695 being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 132 The total earnings from 1st July to 14th September last were Rs. 21,191, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,147,

THE Treaty of 1855 whereby Great Britain and France guaranteed the independence of Scandinavia against Russia, which has been dissolved, was asked for by King Oscar of Sweden during the Crimean War, as at that time Norway and Sweden were very much afraid of Russian encroachments. France and Great Britain readily granted King Oscar's request and promised assistance in the event of Russian designs on his territory. In consequence of the treaty, relations between Russia and Norway and Sweden became somewhat strained, but after the Peace of Paris in 1856 and the accession of Alexander II. whose Government was in favour of a peaceful policy, the Russian Ambassador at Stockholm succeeded in bringing about more friendly relations. The new treaty which has been signed between Norway, and Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, guaranteeing the integrity of Norway, is aimed, undoubtedly, at any attempt on the part of Sweden to effect the re-union of the two countries. Norway will now remain an independent kingdom.

BY THE WAY.

FIRST WIRELESS NEWS MESSAGES.

To Sir Horace Plunkett, who is at present in Canada making inquiries in connexion with his proposed Bureau of Rural Economy in Ireland, is due the credit of having first utilised wireless telegraphy for newspaper purposes. When proprietor, nine years ago, of the *Dublin Daily Express* and the *Evening Mail*, he had arrangements made with Signor Marconi for the reporting of a regatta in Dublin Bay. Signor Marconi had a special steamer fitted with his apparatus, and during the progress of the regatta transmitted messages to the signal-station at Kingstown, whence they were wired to the newspaper offices in Dublin. The service was highly successful, and was the first occasion when wireless telegraphy was used for practical purposes.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

In the recent open competition for places in the Home Colonial, and Indian Civil Services Cambridge did extremely well. There were eighty successful candidates, of whom twenty-six were educated at Cambridge, an increase of nine on last year. The first place on the least was taken by a Cambridge man, the University supplying the first three in order of merit and five out of the first seven. Of the twenty-six, fifteen had done the whole of their work for the examination at Cambridge without having recourse to outside tuition.

DR. EMIL FISCHER.

Dr. Emil Fischer, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Berlin, received from the University of Cambridge the degree of Doctor of Science, "honoris causa," and to-day is to deliver the Faraday Lecture in London, is one of the most original and successful explorers in the field of organic chemistry. He is now engaged upon an investigation of proteids, and the chemical world are looking forward to the results with the utmost interest. Dr. Fischer studied at Bonn and Strasburg, and was professor at Munich and Erlangen and Wurzburg, before being appointed Professor at Berlin in 1892, in succession to A. W. von Hoffman. Cambridge remembers with special gratification that this distinguished investigator has sent his son to work in the University laboratory—a testimonial surely to the advanced state of its science schools.

DANGERS OF THE CARD PARTY.

The Lancet this week sounds a note of warning to card-players!

The cards (it says) become discoloured and get sticky and thus form a favourable developing ground for micro-organisms which are handed round over and over again to partners and to opponents, the game serving in this way as a very effe tual means of distributing insanitary materials. The potentialities of the evil organism are encouraged by the heated and, as a rule, badly ventilated air of the closely packed card party room. There is little doubt that card-parties are a frequent source of common colds, influenza and catarrh. Under the physically vitiated conditions of the average card-party the vitality of the human organism is soon lowered, the bacillus is there, invades the body, and soon manifests its triumph in the sneeze, the catarrh and the sore throat. One cannot help thinking of the character in a well-known novel who said if dirt were trumps he would have held a capital hand!

THE RAREST BIRD IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The kite is now the rarest bird in Great Britain, according to Mr. Oliver G. Pike, F. R. P. S., who lectured on the subject of British birds at the New Gallery photographic exhibition last night. Collectors are willing to give as much as ten guineas for a clutch of the eggs of this bird, which has its solitary breeding place in the Welsh hills. Efforts are now being made by the British Ornithologists Union to protect the kite, and by watching the nests and offering rewards to gamekeepers and shepherds it has been possible to ensure that during the last two or three years some six or eight young kites have left their nests. Three hundred years ago the kite was a common bird in London.

RETURNING MIGRANTS.

In addition to the flight of summer birds, the last of which are now about to desert us, other important movements of migrants, "Country Life, points out" are to be observed at this season. Woodcock are already coming in, and during September and October that mighty army of the wading birds—the sandpipers and all their tribe—have been steadily moving along our coasts. A visit to the quiet shore-line an any autumn day is almost certain to afford some glimpse of bird-life which will be of interest to the observer. The black-tailed godwit was seen on the Dorset Coast the other day near Weymouth. This is a species which "The Birds of Dorset" declares to be a very uncommon one in that county. The black-tailed godwit is, however, a rare species over much of Britain. Formerly it used to breed in South Yorkshire and the Fen country; but no eggs have been taken, even in the Norfolk Broad districts, since 1847.

BANNING BARRIE.

It would hardly be credited in these days of widespread novel-reading that in a small town sandwiched between two places of such light and leading as Glasgow and Edinburgh one of Barrie's books would be banned. The "Glasgow News" tells that at a sewing-class in connexion with a church there it was purposed to set the stitching to the music and witchery of "The Window in Thrums." Some of the office-bearers heard of the matter, and objected to it on the ground of all novel-reading being bad for the young. The wrangle over the matter became so serious that the class was broken up. Would it not, asks our contemporary, require Barrie himself to do justice to the strange spirit indulging this expurgatory act ?

RENE DE REAUMUR.

Despite the depressing weather of this week, nobody noticed yesterday that October 17 was a memorable anniversary for meteorologists. It was the death-day of Rene de Reaumur, who was killed on this date in 1757 by a fall from horseback. But the thermometer, graduated from zero in melting ice to 80 deg. in boiling water, which bears his name, and is popularly used throughout Germany and Holland, was really invented by Delue. A confident prophecy that the Centigrade, invented by Linnaeus and used by scientists, would be universally adopted is not being realised. In England we remain faithful to old Fathrenheit—whom we made F.R.S.—because his short degrees are best for recording variable weather, and his low zero enables meteorologists in our alleged climate to dispense with negative quantities.

ANOTHER COMMISSIONER OF ASSIZE.

Mr. English Harrison, K. C., the other Commissioner of Assize appointed by Lord Loreburn, recently succeeded Mr. Warmington, K. C., as chairman of the Bar Council. He acted twice as Commissioner while Lord Halsbury was on the Woolsack. Mr. Harrison is a son-in-law of the late Mr. Justice Watkin Williams. Before he took silk—that is, nearly ten years ago—he was junior council to the London County Council at the Common Law Bar. His services are much in demand as an arbitrator, Mr. Harrison will take Mr. Justice Darling's place on the Western Circuit.

A CRAB'S LONG CRAWL.

In his report for the quarter ended September 30, the fishery officer for the North-Eastern District states that he received one marked crab during the quarter. It was captured at Boddin, close to Montrose, Scotland. It had travelled from four miles north of Scarborough Castle, a distance of about 155 miles, in 689 days. Unless the crab had a lift on the way from some sportive person, it must, on the average, have crawled not less than 330 yards a day.

JUDGES AS ATHLETES.

In spite of Lord Alverstone's diffidence (more affected than real, we fancy) in declining an invitation to a boxing-match at Shanklin the other day, there is little doubt that his lordship, even at sixty-four, would be a very formidable antagonist with the gloves to any man of anything like his age. Is is a curious fact that, whereas a few years ago there were several once-famous athletes on the High Court Bench, they have very few successors among the judges of to-day. Forty years or so ago Lord Alverstone, as "Webster of Trinity," was one of the best runners in England ; and Sir Arthur Channel carried off the Colquhoun Sculls and many another prize as an oarsman ; but for the rest (excluding Lord Loreburn, whose past prowess is well known), there is scarcely another judge of the Supreme Court who has made any reputation to speak of in athletics. Sir W. Grantham is, of course, a keen and clever follower of the hounds ; Sir Arthur Kekewich is an ardent fisherman, and plays a good game of golf ; Sir R. Neville still rows, rides and golfs ; and Lord Collins is a clever shot and a cyclist.

REAL EDUCATION.

The anomaly and the impossibility either of building up a true system of education out of the wood, hay, and stubble of current secular ideas, or of returning to an outworn theological framework, must be recognised, and the task faced by the leaders of educational progress of reintroducing into school training under modern conditions, and in harmony with modern intellectual and moral requirements, that unity of spiritual purpose which it had lost, said Prof. Muirhead, at Birmingham University.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A ROYAL TROUSEAU.

The marriage of Princess Louise of Orleans has again and again been announced, and again and again denied says a Lady Correspondent. We have been told that this crowned head or that had arranged to attend the wedding, and on the following day we have been told that "the report was false."

Now, however, it is certain that the favourite sister of the Queen of Portugal is about to be married to Prince Charles of Bourbon, and already many lovely dresses have been ordered for the trousseau. Recently I had the pleasure of seeing some beautiful dinner-gowns made for the Queen of Portugal by the Parisian dress-maker who has received important orders from Princess Louise. The sisters have always been loyal to Paris as the dress-centre of the world, and though Queen Amelia frequently gives large orders to the dress-makers of Lisbon and Madrid, she never neglects Paris. The King of Portugal, like the late King of Italy, takes special delight in the beautiful toilettes worn by his consort, and frequently gives decided opinion on the subject. For the Queen of Portugal the dress-maker to whom I have alluded has just made three most lovely princess robes for dinner wear ; in each case the material was satin of the softest possible texture, and one of these robes was quite a work of art, so fine were the embroideries and the incrustations of lace.

BEAUTIFUL EMBROIDERIES.

I think I wrote some time ago about a private school for embroidery which was started last year by one of the most prominent leaders of society in Paris. At this school the finest embroideries—in Japanese and Chinese styles—are intermingled with incrustations of lace and with applications of velvet and cloth. The whole effect is rarely beautiful, but, naturally, such work is exceedingly costly and not for ordinnay wear. The embroidries on the princess rope for the Queen of Portugal, of which I have just been speaking, was done at this school, and the groundwork was peach-coloured satin, with a Japanese design worked on the hem of the skirt, in pastel shades of greens, blues, browns, and—here and there—a touch of dull purple. On the bodice there was a

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE CONQUERESS.

By Georges Ohnet (Chatto and Windus, 6s.), is not on the sensational lines of "The Ironmaster," by which work its author is (rather unfairly) most widely known in this country. It is an able modern story of French society, showing the relative positions of "family" and finance, and the power of gold to bridge over the difference. The central figures is a beautiful girl who marries from motives of calm expediency, only to find herself wretched without the element she has despised. Of course there is the ardent suiter who has nothing but his love to recommend him; for, though Valentin Raynand has a tidy fortune of his own, it is cleverly subordinated by the author to his higher charm of character and sentiment. The translator. Mr. Fred Rothwell, has done his work well. The book reads easily, although certain idioms have been preserved, perhaps unnecessarily, such as "We mounted into the same carriage," and so on. "The Conqueress" will probably justify her name with the British public.

A LOVELY LITTLE RADICAL.

By Alice M. Diehl (John Long, 6s.), has a Lady of Lyons flavour, with its beautiful heiress and her gardener-lover. It is fairly well-worked out and readable, especially in its portrait of the vulgar modern girl and her habits. Milly and Flo are true enough to life—or to their own travesty of it. One thing is to be pleaded for. Why should the spinster sister of the squire be so invariably "Miss Tabitha"? People are not characteristically old-maidish at the baptismal font; and Tabitha is a name practically extinct among the sisters of squires, who are mostly to be found giving their nieces and great-nieces a lead in the hunting field. Conventions die hard, and one a lingering feeling for many of them. But now that the frank appropriateness of Miss Teachwell, the governess, and her kind has died out in fiction, it is time Miss Tabitha died also.

THROUGH WINTRY TERRORS.

Mrs. Clement Shorter is best known as Dora Sigerson, the graceful writer of songs. In her novel, "Through Wintry Terrors" (Cassell, 6s.), she shows a good many of the qualities which have made her verse popular. Tenderness and simplicity are the chief of these. It is a very simple story that she tells, of the usual improvident boy and girl marriage, with its almost inevitable sequel of disillusion and discord. The circumstances vary from the beaten track, and so does the treatment, but in the main theme is a familiar one, and none the worse for that. There is more than a touch of quiet humour, though the book has a flavour of naivete and a suggestion of youth about it. Poetry is more distinctly Mrs. Shorter's metier than prose: but "Through Wintry Terrors" has a charm of its own.

AN ENGLISH GIRL.

By Ford Madox Hueffer (Methuen 6s.) has some striking faults and merits. The faults are of manner merely. There are shocking awkwardnesses of style such as "He had made that much of a good impression on her father as to make him etc." A writer of Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer's calibre should shudder at this sentence again, coming (disarmingly) on the very first page of his book: "The announcement stayed her at the door her hand falling to her side open as if though a moment before they would have known their place and have lain upon the two shoulders of the man she was to marry now so new a creature did this announcement make him seems that she had at least for a moment to hesitate as to whether he could still belong to her." Also there are expressions used which in this country are vulgarism such as "passing remarks," "Drinking his soup," etc. But the Atlantic may very possibly do away with criticism on these. All that remains is admirable. The clever searching and sympathetic study of the young American and his temperament, and its eternal incompatibility with the temperament of the English girl who adores him and whom he adores is about as good as it could be. A little more pains with the actual writing and the author will keep for himself the position he has so quickly made.

THE PROGRESS OF HUGH RENDAL.

By Lionel Portman (Heinemann, 6s.), is hardly more satisfactory than the sequel usually is in fiction. Hugh Rendal as a schoolboy was a very attractive personage, and the school story to which he gave his name was one to which we took warmly and instinctively. Now we follow Hugh Rendal to Oxford and love affairs, and it must be confessed that in the pursuit we lose much of our interest in him. This does not strike us as the most apt picture of 'Varsity life, and the interest of the novel is too spun out. There are most vigorous descriptions of a bump and a 'Varsity boat race, our hero in the boat. But these and some bright accounts of sometimes peculiar cricket are no novelty in these days, and do not sufficiently atone for other defects in a sequel which makes us wish that its happy original had been left well alone.

THE SHADE OF THE ACACIA.

By Jessie E. Livesay (John Long, 6s.), is full of love and villainy and hunting. It is vigorous enough in its own fashion, but hardly distinguished, and it may fill up an idle hour for the insatiable novel-reader, there seems no particular reason for the efforts made by the author. There is much good work—subtle analysis of character, pointed dialogue, dramatic sequence—in Mr. Charles Marriott's last novel. The Wondrous Wife (Nash, 6s.). The heroine, Margaret Lisle, has left her husband, a poet and dramatist, who has fallen in love with another woman; and she goes to live with her brother and his wife—who are, by the way, two of the best-conceived of the book's minor characters. Here in a village near Bristol Margaret meets and loves another man, an engineer; and when he is offered an appointment in Argentina the question arises of her accompanying him. In the meantime Austin Lisle has repented himself and simultaneously has fallen victim to an incurable complaint, and Margaret, when she knows all, is called upon to decide her future in the light of his need. The book in certain respects is so true and so forceful that it seems paradoxical to accuse it of dulness. But dull it undoubtedly is, despite its merits.

THE SHADOW OF THE UNSEEN.

It would be safe to say that "The Shadow of the Unseen" by Mr. Barry Pain and Mr. James Blyth (Chapman, 6s.), partakes more of the normal Mr. Blyth than of the normal Mr. Pain. Yet it is distinctive work of neither. It is a tale of witchcraft in our own times and in a Norfolk village, in the tongue of whose inhabitants Mr. Blyth finds full scope for quaint and unintelligible speech, and a mode of spelling that still further and quite unnecessarily obscures it. But the story itself is sufficiently weird to help out an idle hour, and Mr. and Mrs. Trotter are well-defined characters if rather conventional.

HIS HIGHNESS SANDRO.

By Kasbeck (Heinemann, 4s.), is a romance whose scene is laid in a locality sufficiently unaccustomed to enhance greatly the interest of a tale in itself slender enough. The far away Caucasus, Batoum, and Tiflis are here used as the picturesque background for the love-story of Nadenne Pavlovna and the Grand Duke Alexander, commonly called Sandro, who seeks her in second marriage. A glimpse or two of Russian official life make the reader anxious for more illumination on this subject. One or two of the minor characters Herr Scheimer amongst them are good studies even if the heroine is somewhat shadowy and the hero unconvincing.

MRS. MEADE'S LATEST.

Mrs. L. T. Meade in "the Chateau of Mystery" (Everett, 6s.) tells the adventures of two young English girls who have gone, one as secretary to a wicked old professor, the other as governess to his wild daughters; and their adventures are many and varied. We are carried into haunted rooms and secret passages of the grim old castle, and into company equally unaccustomed. If the good people in the story seem too good, and the wicked too inhumanly evil, this only enhances the interest of a tale that is never very real, but is full of movement and unflagging interest. Rex Jenkins is a dark and mysterious young man who loves an English clergyman's daughter, but the stern parent very properly desires to know somewhat of his property son-in law before he gives consent to the marriage. And on this thread hangs the story of the "King of Kerisal," by Mr. Mayne Lindsay (Cassell, 6s.); for Rex discovers that his father is a minor potentate in the Far East, and to the paternal dominion he betakes him to see what may be seen there. For the tale of adventures before he returns to arms of the girl he loves we refer the reader to the book itself, which is tolerable enough, and in places even exciting.

THE DEATH TRAP.

By R. W. Cole (Greening, 6s.), is yet another forecast of the great Anglo-German conflict, with its invasion and humiliation of England, at which, by familiarity, the reader's flesh has almost ceased to creep. Mr. Cole descants with considerable truth and much rather high falutin' eloquence on the disquieting trend of modern democratic thought in England, with its indifference to or negation of all the old virtues of a virile race. On this he founds his series of disasters, and the rest follows pretty much as usual. The one touch of novelty is found in the denouement, which takes the form of England's salvation by her Japanese allies. The book would have been more readable if the thinghad not been done so often and, we must say, betterbefore Mr. Cole turned prophet of ill.

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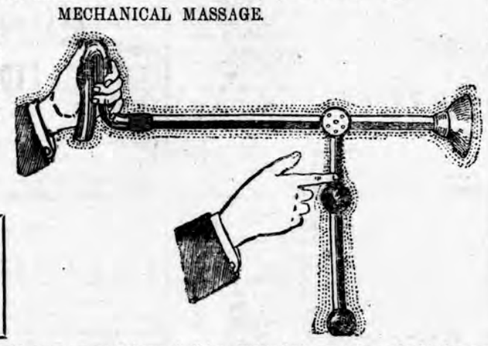

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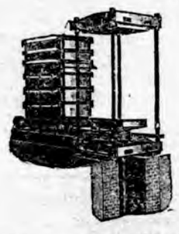

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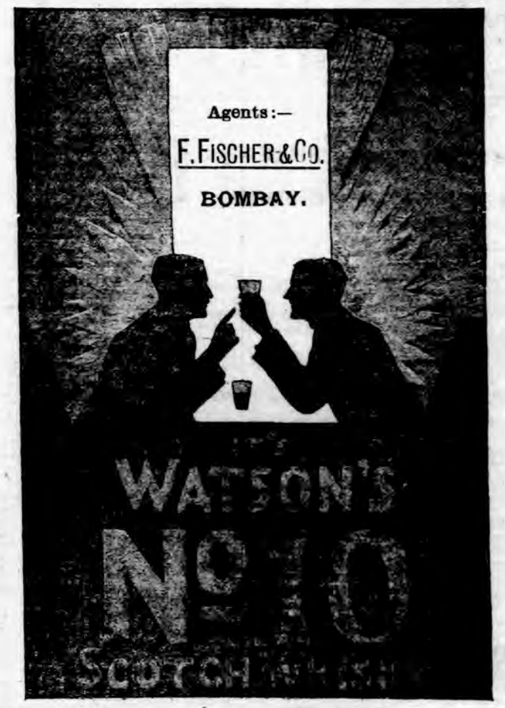

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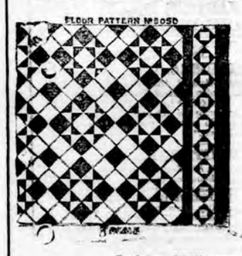

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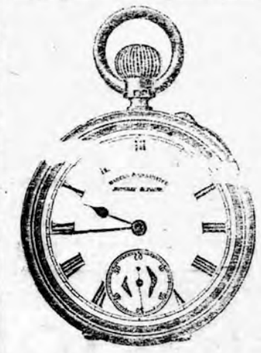

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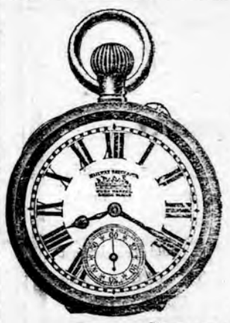

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